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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 143 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Nazi Close - Down In U.S.?

Consulates Asked To Quit

Sumner Welles Explains Action: Will Germany Retaliate?

WASHINGTON, June 16.

That German Consulates have been closed does not mean the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

A further serious deterioration in German-United States relations was to-day's announcement closing all German Consulates in the United States and the removal of all German nationals connected with them.

This was announced by Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State after he had handed the official note to a member of the staff of the German Embassy.

The order also requires the closing of German Library of Information, Railway and tourist bureaux and the German Trans Ocean News Agency.

WELLES EXPLAINS

Mr. Welles said that this step did not imply a break in diplomatic relations with German and in no way affected the German diplomatic staff in Washington. The action was in no way connected with the sinking of "Robinmoor" but because German Consular officials and other named Nazi Agencies had been engaged in activities harmful to the United States. —Reuter.

Mr. Sumner Welles said: "It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 10". He told reporters that Government had nothing in mind at present regarding similar action against other countries, including Italy.

Will Germany Retaliate?

The first reaction here to Mr. Sumner Welles' announcement about the closing of German Consulates and other organisations is that it is a big step towards the breaking off of diplomatic relations. It is even being wondered whether Germany will reply by withdrawing her diplomats and asking for the departure of all American officials from Germany. Past experience has shown, however, that in replying to American actions, for example, the institution of the Atlantic patrol, Germany will accept such blows to her prestige without retaliating. Even so the United States order will be a hard blow to the German cause here.

BOMBSHELL ON PRESS

Mr. Welles' announcement fell like a bombshell on the Press Conference at which the Official German News Agency's representative was present. It was followed by a stampede of journalists through the corridor of the State Department in search of telephones.

It is common knowledge that the German Library of Information in New York has been one of the chief centres of German propaganda. The administration also probably knows that the general public suspect that German Consulates in the United States are less for strictly Consular business than for organising and paying Germans and Americans of German descent who remain closer to their fatherland than to their adopted country. German organisation in the American continent will be severely affected and it is not expected that the diplomatic staff left behind can hope to carry on the work of a great network of agencies, which Germany has in all the states in the Union.

SOUTH TO FOLLOW SUIT?

Washington observers would not be surprised if Latin American countries took a similar step to that taken by the United States to-day.

ROOSEVELT CANCELS PROPOSED TRIP

WASHINGTON, June 16.

President Roosevelt has been persuaded by his doctors to cancel his proposed Massachusetts trip to-morrow, which included a visit to Harvard University to receive a degree.

Churchill's Latch-Key To American Hearts

FREEDOM OF HUMANITY IN PERIL

Save The World From Mechanical Barbarism And Scheduled Terror Of Nazis

LONDON, June 16.

Thanking Rochester (United States) University for conferring on him the honorary doctorate of Civil Law, Mr. Churchill broadcasting to America on Monday referred to the "American confidence, which I shall ever strive to deserve", which, he said, "is that sense of kinship and unity, which I feel, exists between us, this afternoon".

Speaking from Downing Street to Rochester and to the people of the United States, Mr. Churchill referred to his mother who was born in Rochester and his grandfather Leonard Jerome who ran a local paper named "Plain Dealer", and quoting said "people will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors".

Mr. Churchill felt it most agreeable to recall that the Jeromes were rooted for many generations in American soil and fought in Washington's armies for the independence of the American Colonies and the foundation of the United States.

"I expect I was on both sides then" added Churchill. I must say, I feel on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean now...and now in this time of the world storm, it has given me comfort and inspiration to feel that our hands are joined across the Oceans and that our pulses throb and beat as one. Indeed I will make so bold as to say that here at least in my mother's birth city of Rochester, I hold a latch-key to American hearts.

Strong tides of emotion and fierce swings of passion sweep the board expanses of the Union in this year of fate. The world is witnessing the birth-throes of a sublime resolve. I shall presume to confess to you that I have no doubts what that resolve will be. The destiny of mankind is not decided by material computation. When great causes are on the move in the world stirring all men's souls, drawing them from the firesides casting aside comfort, wealth and the pursuit of happiness in response to impulses, at once awestriking and irresistible. We learn that we are spirits, not animals, and that something is going on in space and time and beyond space and time, which whether we like it or not spells duty.

A wonderful story is unfolding before our eyes. How it will end, we are not allowed to know. But on both sides of the Atlantic we all feel, and I repeat all are aware of it that our future and that of many generations is at stake. We are sure that the character of human society will be shaped by the resolves that we take and the deeds we do."

SOLEMN RESPONSIBILITY.

Stating that we need not bewail the fact that we have been called upon to face such solemn responsibilities, but might be proud and even rejoice amid our tribulations, that we have been called at this cardinal time, Mr. Churchill said wickedness, enormous, panoplied, embattled and seemingly triumphant, has cast its shadow over Europe and Asia. Laws and customs are broken up; justice is cast from her seat; rights of the weak are trampled down; grand freedoms, of which President Roosevelt had spoken so movingly, are spurned and chained; the whole stature of man, his genius, his initiative and his nobility is ground down under systems of mechanical barbarism and of organised and scheduled terror.

"For more than one year, we the British, have stood alone uplifted by your sympathy and respect and sustained by our own unconquerable willpower and by increasing growth and hopes of your massive aid", said Mr. Churchill.

"In these British Islands....we stand faithful guardians of the rights and dearest hopes of a dozen States and nations now gripped and tormented in base and cruel servitude. Whatever happens we shall endure to the end."

It was but a few years ago since one united gesture by peoples great and small who are now

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5.)

Commission For Indian Women Medicos

Army Authorities Take Up Question In Right Earnest

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

For the first time in the history of Indian Medical Service, it is likely that Indian women doctors may be admitted and granted commissions.

The question is now under active consideration by the Army authorities, following the success of a similar scheme in R.A.M.C. India, to which certain British women doctors have already been appointed with commissioned rank for work in British military families hospitals in India.

It is understood that the Government of India have called a conference in Simla on July 21 and 22, to which six leaders of Indian medical profession and six administrative medical officers from various provinces have been invited. The conference which will be presided over by the Education Member will consider the question of speeding up recruitment to Military Medical Services

BR. AND INDIAN TROOPS PARTICIPATE

LONDON, June 16.

Considerable numbers of army fighting vehicles are involved in the Western Desert fighting in the Sollum area.

British and Indian troops are participating and fighting is proceeding west of Halfaya.—Reuter.

Sir Ibrahim Pricks Bubble Of 'Amery's India'

Refutes India Secretary's 'Prosperity' Stories And Blames British Policy For Extreme Poverty Of Country

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in a statement criticises Mr. Amery, Secretary of State, who is reported to have said that India was prosperous and there was more revenue for the Central and Provincial Governments and not only under those Provincial Governments carrying on under democratic institutions but there was a great deal of active social progress going on all the time.

Sir Ibrahim says prosperity of a country depends upon its savings. Sir Ibrahim goes on to ask whether there can be better evidence of India's prosperity than the number of Income-tax assessees in this country, whose proportion with total population is one-tenth of one per cent. Dealing with the national income Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola says the official figure works out at Rs. 45 per annum per unit of population or less than Rs. 4 per month. During the last war India stood by Britain whole-heartedly says Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and India's reward for all she did in winning the last war was a gift of super-tax, which is being steadily increased.

It is ostensibly the policy of the Central Government levy of Super-tax on the people who are regarded by them as rich, but the people belonging to the middle classes who are venture some enough to invest capital in joint stock companies have to pay Super-tax as shareholders, though they are however near the standard whereon this tax is levied.

The Secretary of State, when he talks of India's prosperity, continues Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, is probably carried away by conditions in Britain.

Mahatma Gandhi in resorting to Satyagraha, adds Sir Ibrahim converted the Legislative Assembly with elected majority into an institution with clear official majority. This necessarily imposes greater responsibilities on Government of India in administering the finances of this country The opposition from elected Members has been eliminated and one necessity of carrying on the administration by means of certification no longer exists. The question is whether with full responsibility resting on them Government of India have drawn the attention of the Secretary of State to the real economic condition of this country, when proposing the heavy and increased direct and indirect taxation. It is true Britain is at present involved in war and it is necessary that every effort should be made to win the war as the consequences of defeat are unthinkable, but while trying to prosecute the war to a successful issue it is necessary that a little bit of imagination and statesmanship should be brought to bear upon the problem which faces Britain after the war is won. No one objects to India's contributions towards the successful prosecution of war, but it must necessarily be within her means and what she can in her present state of economic condition afford to provide

WHY SWARAJ DEMAND

Concluding Sir Ibrahim says India during the British period was regarded as one of the richest countries in the world but all that seems to have changed and there is a growing feeling of discontent in this country. The insistent demand of all political parties for Swaraj may be explained as the necessary development of modern times but it is also due to the extreme dissatisfaction which prevails amongst the people of this country in regard to the economic and financial policy pursued by Britain during the recent years, which has brought down once one of the richest countries in the world to a state of extreme poverty. Statesmanship requires that measures should be taken as far as possible from now onwards, urges Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, to meet the stupendous depression, which is likely to follow the conclusion of the war.

What Will Satisfy Indian Medicos

• Conditions For Getting Fine Response

More than 200 city physicians and surgeons were present at a meeting held at the lecture theatre of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, Bombay, on Monday afternoon to discuss as to why there was not sufficient response from Indian medicos to join the Indian Medical Service..

Col. R. H. Candy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay explained the official view and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the Ghordandas Sunderdas Medical College expressed the view o the medical profession in Bombay.

Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia Dean of the Grant Medical College, presided.

Col. Candy Disappointed At Response

Col. Candy said that as the head of the Indian Medical Service in the province he was sorry to find that there was not sufficient response from medical men in Bombay to join the I.M.S.

If they did not find the jobs lucrative at least they should have been induced to offer their services from the point of view of humanitarian motives. Besides, the war provided a vast scope for gaining both medical and surgical experience.

The Indian Army which was being further expanded, added Col. Candy, required more medical officers to cope with its growing needs. Every Army in the world, be it of any nation, had its own medical corps. The Indian Army too needed Indian doctors to fill its medical corps.

In conclusion Col. Candy exhorted Bombay medicos to join up in large numbers.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, in the course of his speech remarked:—

"It is good of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to come over here and address us on the emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service. He has told us what he wants. Now that he is in our midst and is prepared to meet us and also solve our difficulties, let us be also frank in saying what we may have to say in this connection, and speak as man to man.

WHY THEY HANG BACK

What is the cause of this hanging back, as the Surgeon-General calls it in his circular-letter? On the proper elucidation and the remedying of the factors concerned would depend the success of his campaign. We have always urged and the experience of the last world war and of the present war has proved to the hilt, and to-day's meeting and the Surgeon-General's anxiety are proof positive of the fact that the only dependable war reserve for medical purposes for the Indian army is the civil medical profession of India, as it is in England and all over the world and that the War Reserve of the Indian Medical Service as organised on a permanent basis and the Indian Army Reserve Officers in the I.M.S., have proved inadequate and ineffective.

DISCRIMINATION

"In so far that a substantial element of this service was foisted on the civil medical administrations of the various provinces and with the Central Government as a war reserve, it should justify itself forthwith as a genuine war reserve by reverting to military service. In effecting this reversion to military service, no distinction should be made between the residuary posts in the I.M.S., which are of only recent creation, and the ordinary war reserve. All officers of the Indian Medical service must give proof of their primary affiliation being to the Army, particularly in a war crisis, and the administration must seek substitutes for them in the Civil medical profession.

"But what do we find? Officers of the Indian Medical service still continue to be on the civil side. Some of them, though quite young are still continued in civil medical

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3.)

UNDER ORDERS FROM VICHY?

Norwegian Tanker Shelled And Machine-gunned In W. Africa

LONDON, June 16.

A Norwegian tanker was shelled by a Vichy shore battery off the Iles de Los (off the coast of French Guinea, West Africa) on June 12th and was also machine-gunned by a Vichy aircraft, it is learned here.—Reuter.

NEW WAR MINISTER FOR VICHY

ISTANBUL, June 16.

Gen. Delhomme, latterly Governor of Damascus arrived here "en route" to Vichy to take up a new post as War Minister.

It is reported here that Gen. Delhomme was named for the new appointment last week.

Since Admiral Darlan formed his new Cabinet under Marshal Petain in February, there has only been a Minister of National Defence at Vichy. This post was held by Gen. Huntziger.—Reuter.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ST. PAUL'S

LONDON, June 16.

The survey recently made of the damage caused by enemy action to Saint, Paul's Cathedral shows that there is no serious disturbance of the fabric as a whole.

Considerable damage was sustained and the walls in places have been weakened and scarred but the damage appears to be local. Grinling Gibbons' carving, most of which had been removed to safety, suffered only minor damage. The high altar was destroyed as well as the marble screen in the North Transept and serious damage was caused to the Organ but the Willington Monument, which was specially protected, was not damaged.

Measures to repair or secure the damaged parts of the Cathedral are in progress.—Reuter.

RAJA OF SIVAGANGA DEAD

MADURA, June 16.

The death took place of the Raja of Sivaganga, one of the leading zamindars of South India, yesterday at his residence in Madura, due to heart attack. The Rajah who was aged 53 was a well-known patron of sports and arts. He did much to improve racing at Guindy, Madras and instituted the Sivaganga Cup.

The body has been removed to Sivaganga where the funeral takes place this evening.

The whole of Sivaganga observed a hartal to-day in memory of the late Raja. The Raja is survived by two sons and two daughters.—A. P.

Italian Armistice Commission Chief Dead

LONDON, June 16.

The sudden death of the President of the Italian Armistice Commission in France. Gen. Camillo Grossi, at Turin this morning as the result of a heart attack was announced in a Rome message to Berlin.

Gen. Grossi, who commanded the Italian 4th Army in the campaign against France was a member of the Italian Senate since 1919.—Reuter.

On Syrian Front

KISWE FALLS TO ALLIES

Columns Of Troops Move In All Direction To Encircle Damascus

LONDON, June 16.

The Allied advance in Syria "has now got somewhere", stated authoritative quarters in London on Monday. Following the evacuation of Kiswe by the enemy, the town is now in Allied hands and columns are branching east and west, with a view to encircling Damascus.

The Allies now also hold the north bank of the Awaj River and troops are moving towards Saase a pitch (?) in Central Syria in the direction of the coast. Along the coast itself, as Vichy has announced, Sidon has been entered.—Reuter

"The Vichy French in Syria under orders from the Quisling Government are putting up stiff resistance," writes the News Chronicle.

BOMBARDMENT OF SIDON

JERUSALEM: June 16.

The Allied Forces outside Damascus, are very powerful. A spokesman foresaw at the same time that the steep hills and orchards protecting the city from the South-East might necessitate an entry from the Northern side by an encircling movement.

French medium tanks and artillery on the Coastal Sector round Sidon gave trouble, but the British Navy bombarded these defences and also the road behind the town. One column of mechanised Vichy reinforcements from Beirut using this road were completely halted by the Naval shelling and compelled to retreat in disorder.—Reuter.

FRENCH COAST FORTIFICATIONS

Nazis Import Flemish Workmen

LONDON: June 16.

Flemish workmen have been sent by the Germans to Northern France, reports the Free Belgian Radio at Leopold Ville. They are being forced to work on fortifications, which the Germans are building on the Coast.—Reuter.

NAZI RADIO STATIONS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, June 16.

The police seized on Sunday night a powerful short wave radio station in the centre of the city says the Independent French News Agency. It is stated that the station was in direct communication with Berlin and that the staff have been imprisoned.

It is stated that the Mexican President, Camacho, has expropriated a radio station at Villa Acuna on the United States border charging that it had communicated with Germany.

The American Government reported to the Mexican Government that the station was engaged in organizing activities.—Reuter.

'JOHN' JOINS NAVY

BOSTON, June 16.

President Roosevelt's youngest son, John, is now on active service as an ensign in the Navy.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

IN U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 16.

The Senate passed to-day 250 million dollar bill for construction of highways for Defence purposes —Reuter.

NEW FR. AIR CHIEF OF SYRIA

BERLIN, June 16

Gen. Bergery, Vichy Secretary of State for the Air, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Air Force in Syria, it is learned in Vichy, says a despatch from that city to the German Official News Agency.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

3. LOST AND FOUND

A black Steel Trunk 24" x 36", containing six account books of S.Y. 1993 written in Marwari belonging to Messrs. Gomraj Fatai chand of Madras, in Madras Mail which arrived in Bombay on the 15th inst. The above account books were stolen from the third class compartment of the train in which the undersigned was travelling after Sholapur. The finder will please communicate with the undersigned. Any person giving information leading to the recovery of the said books will be rewarded Rs. 100|-. Police are informed. G. Moolchand. Partner, Gomraj Fatalchand No. 181, Govindappanaik St., Madras. (14710)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced First Class Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, who has been in-charge of steam Turbine. Apply with Testimonials to the Box No. 14692, "Bombay Chronicle."

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association. Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course: scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

174. BOOKS

Finance and Commercial. Here is the right way to make Tons of money. Problem solved by Astrology system for complete 6 months report of forward business. Book Price Rs. 15. Jupitar, 456, Kalbadevi Road. Phone 31203 or 231, Hornby Road, Phone 31809, Bombay. (14705)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk and woollen goods. Monthly income surely Rs. 50|- to Rs. 200|-. Ask for free terms R. S. Knitting Works. Ludhiana. (14685)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

The HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE of Commerce, Ahmedabad, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay, for the I. Com. & B. Com. examinations reopens on 20th June, 1941 Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs 20/- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 P.M. in his office in the College building near Navarangpara, Ellisbridge. Limited Hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5 is necessary.

PRINCIPAL
5301

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDER for the supply of Asphaltic cement containing 450 tons of Bitumen for sheet asphalt and mixed macadam paving mixtures, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1941.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th June, 1941.
(5345)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TICKETLESS TRAVEL

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of the Public is drawn to the amendments of, and additions to, the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 relating to persons travelling without tickets or without proper tickets, which have now become law, and which prescribe increased penalties for these offences under the Act Posters in English, Marathi, Gujerathi, Hindi and Urdu giving full information and embodying the changes are on exhibition at all stations over this system for the general information of the Public.

5276

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, (King George English School, Dadar, Bombay), Re-opens on the 20th inst. Students should apply immediately for admission. (14708)

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Booklets free. International College, 48 Lingachetti St., Madras. (14669)

H. P. T. College, Nasik. The College teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati, Mathematics and Philosophy. Sanskrit, Persian, French and Ardha-Magadhi are taught in F.Y.A. and I. A. Classes. Separate Hostels are built for men and women students. The total expenses per pupil per year are Rs. 400 including hostel charges. The Sadavarts in the City provide free meals to many students. Post Graduate Classes are started for English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Philosophy **T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (5246)**

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE ACADEMIC year of the Research and Postgraduate Department of the Gujarat Vernacular Society begins on 20th June, 1941. Students desiring to take M.A. courses in Gujarati, Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture (Papers or Thesis) should apply for admission to the Superintendent. Tuition fees per term will be Rs. 40|-. Bona fide Research workers who are not regular students may apply with a registration fee of Rs. 5|- to the Superintendent. For scholarships and other particulars apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Research and Postgraduate Department,
Gujarat Vernacular Society,
Post Box No. 23, Bhadra.
Ahmedabad.

4th June, 1941.
(5288)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of (1) Thick Khaddar cloth black colour, (2) Long Cloth White. Tender form Nos. SY|BX. 1335 and SY|BX. 1392 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2|- and Rs. 4|- respectively per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on 25-6-1941.

(5349)

SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI.

RAMNIRANJAN ANANDILAL PODAR
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, MATUNGA.

THE COLLEGE has been affiliated to the University of Bombay for teaching the courses, leading to the First year and Intermediate in Commerce examinations in the first instance. The Government of Bombay have given their sanction to this affiliation. Candidates for admission to the College and Hostels should apply for particulars and application forms to the Principal. College Office remains open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on working days.

PRINCIPAL.
(5075)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Award No. 106 of 1940
In the matter of Indian Arbitration Act of 1940.
Re: Arbitration No. 160 of 1939-40 under By-law 38
Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & Co., .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Messrs. GOPIKISSON JEKISAN, DHAMOD .. Defendants.
To
The defendants abovenamed
TAKE NOTICE that the Awaru in this matter bearing date the 12th day of August, 1940, was filed in my office on the 11th day of September, 1940.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1940.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd. TAHIR ALI,

This 23rd day of September, 1940.
Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
(5347)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. NANDRAMDAS ATMARAM BANKERS at Princess Street, Bombay, have drawn on 13-6-1941 Cheque No. KY 366693 on Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay in favours of Kishindas & Co., for sum of Rs. 5,000. (Payable to Bearer).

That Messrs. Nandramdas Atmaram have stopped payment of the said cheque as they have not received any consideration for the same.

If any person negotiates or advances any monies on said cheque will do so at his own risk and the drawers will not be responsible for payment of the same.

A. B. THAKUR,
Advocate for
Messrs. Nandramdas Atmaram.
5343

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 719 of 1941.

MOTIRAM NARAYEN DESAI TOPIWALA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Executor of the Will of Narayen Anant Desai Topiwala, residing ate Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff

vs.

1. GANJANAN BALKRISHNA PHANSE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, until recently residing in Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District at present believed to be residing at Baroda. 2. RAO BAHADUR SHAMRAO DINANATH MANKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Chairman of the Bombay Family Pension Fund of Government Servants also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch) having his office at Western India House Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road within the Fort of Bombay, and 3. RAMCHANDRA M. BHAGWAT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Family Pension Fund of Government Servants also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch) having his Office at Western India House, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road as aforesaid Defendants 2 and 3 for and on behalf of themselves and other members of the Managing Committee of the said Fund and the members of the said Fund who are numerous ... Defendants.

To,

(1) THE MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FAMILY PENSION FUND OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch) and
(2) THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY FAMILY PENSION FUND OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch).

PURSUANCE to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macklin in Chambers on the 30th day of May, 1941, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit on the 21st day of May, 1941, in this Hon'ble Court against defendant 1 for himself and defendants 2 and 3 on behalf of themselves and other members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Family Pension Fund of Government Servants also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch) and also on behalf of all the members of the said Fund praying:—

(a) that it may be declared that the certificate bearing No. 543 dated the 25th November, 1920, issued by the said Fund to Balkrishna Baburao Phanse now deceased has been validly mortgaged to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff is entitled to the amount payable thereunder,
(b) that defendants 2 and 3 as Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Family Pension Fund of Government Servants also known as the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Life Assurance Branch) may be ordered and decreed to pay the amount payable under the said certificate to the plaintiff with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.
(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit defendants 2 and 3 may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from paying the amount due under the said certificate to any person other than the plaintiff;
(d) for costs of the suit,
(e) for interest of judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment

and

(f) for such further and other relief as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 9th day of July, 1941.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1941.

(Sd.) G. G. MAHADEVIA
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR,

This 16th day of June, 1941.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5346

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Asstt. Plant Breeder in the scheme financed by the I.C.A.R. for Breeding in Paddy in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125. Only graduates with experience in Plant Breeding need apply before the 30th instant in the prescribed application forms that can be had on application.

Application stating all qualifications and supported by testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1941.

R. G. ALLAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Baroda State.

Baroda,
Dated 10th June, 1941.
(5342)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO BAHADUR MOTIBHAI OTAMBHAI PATEL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

SCHEDULE

ALL THAT piece of land, situate on the North side of the Main Road called New Nagpada Road of the first Nagpada Estate of the Improvement Trust Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of four hundred square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North and East by a passage, on the South by Main Road as aforesaid and on the West by Plot No. 27 of the said Estate and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 26 on the said Estate and forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692, Cadastral Survey No. 1487 of Byculla Division and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3304, Street No. 3 formerly and now Street No. 50 to 62

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Surya Mahal, 5, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1941.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5341)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1941, at 2 p.m. at Alexandra Docks (Sale Warehouse) the following goods: Hardware: Tobacco: Navy Hats: Radio Parts: Palm Oil: 44 Casks Potasium Alluminium: 7 cases Bona Vita: 27 Bundles shark fins: Motor car looking glass &c &c. (Price cargo 40 Bales C.P. goods: Copra: Soyabeans & wax Sweepings).

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BULLION WEIGHING SCALE

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by public auction To-day Tuesday the 17th June, 1941 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms.

1. Big W. & T. Avery's Bullion weighing scale in wooden and glass case.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

CAPITOL
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
From TO-DAY!
JESSIE MATHEWS
in British Distributors
Singing, Dancing
Musical Comedy
"FIRST A GIRL"
Also Latest War News

City Soap Factory Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Monday.

The strike at the soap factory of Lever Brothers at Sewree has continued for about three weeks, the attempts of the management to reopen the factory on the 9th instant having failed. The workers who total about 600 have been conducting the strike in a very peaceful manner.

The demands of the workers were again intimated to the management by representatives of workers on Friday last. The demands include reduction of working hours from 9 to 8 and increment in wages.

Lever Brothers' Strike

Bombay: June 9.

The General Secretary, Oil & Soap Workers' Union (Red Flag) writes:—

To-day the strike of the Lever Brothers workers enters its third week. The workers are fighting with grim determination, their solidarity and morale unbroken.

Meanwhile the Manager, Mr. Shaw, has come out with a statement to the Press about the strike. He has quoted figures and statistics to show that the Lever Brothers workers are paid better than any in the industry and they have no cause for any grievance as the benevolent management has showered concessions on the workers. They were quite contented. And he tries to create an impression that the Union has incited the workers to the strike and thus win the sympathies of the public for the 'benevolent' management. It is a clever attempt to discredit the Union and to shift the responsibility for the strike on the workers, who ought to be quite content and have no reason to go on strike. Therefore, I consider it to be my duty to place some facts and figures before the public for their consideration.

Let us examine the figures Mr. Shaw has quoted. Even from these figures, it is clear that 550 out of 754 workers, i.e. 66 per cent of the workers get less than Rs. 30 p.m. In view of the rising cost of living in Bombay, it will be obvious that this is quite below the standard of living in Bombay. The Textile Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government recommend Rs. 55 p.m. as the minimum living wages for a family in Bombay. Now in these paltry Rs. 30 wages it is impossible for any worker with a family, to have two full meals per day, apart from any comforts.

While the majority of the workers have thus to starve on such meagre wages, the Company are making abnormal profits in these days of war boom. Last year they reaped profits of Rs. 8 lacs.

They claimed that they were the first to grant dearness allowance to their workers. But as a matter of fact, they have granted the dearness allowance from January 1940, while the prices had shot up since October 1939. The textile workers got dearness allowance from December 1939. And in other major industrial workshops the dearness allowance was granted even earlier. Secondly the majority of the workers got only 10 per cent as dearness allowance, that is, less than Rs. 3—as 66 per cent of the workers get less than Re. 1-8 per day. Only from the last month, after persistent demands from the workers, have they been granted a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 3 p.m. per worker who has filled more than 21 days in a month.

The management are also making much of even such petty concessions as canteen, yearly leave, etc. These demands were not granted by the management out of generosity or benevolence but only when they were presented with these demands with a notice of strike by the workers. And it must be remembered that there still stands a list of 20 demands as yet unsatisfied by the management. The main demand of the workers is a general increment in wages which the management used to give annually and which is stopped now, in spite of the Company's huge profits.

The management seeks to create an impression that the workers were quite contented and it is only the outside Union agitators who have incited the workers to the strike. As a matter of fact the workers themselves had decided on strike, their demands having fallen on deaf ears. It is the duty of the Union to stand by the workers in their every struggle. It is the pinch of the stomach that makes the workers go on strike. Were the owners the guardians of the workers' interest, then there wouldn't have been any need for the workers to go on strike and to starve themselves; there wouldn't have been any need for them to organise themselves in Unions.

Our Union has successfully fought many struggles and has succeeded in securing dearness allowance and other demands of the Tata, Swastik, Godrej and other workers. The heroic struggle of the Tata workers, fought under severe repression and restrictions, must be quite fresh in the minds of the public

And exactly this growing consciousness and unity among the oil workers, their solidarity seems to be the reason for Mr. Shaw's sudden outburst against the Union. We hope the public will see through the clever attempts of the management to discredit the Union, disrupt the workers' unity. We are sure the public will realise the justness of the workers' demands and will give their support and sympathies to the workers in their struggle.

TO ENRICH THE SOIL
"War Equipment" For Farmers

June 15.

The need for increasing the use of town wastes as a war measure, to help the farmers by promoting soil fertility, is urged by a writer in the current issue of "Indian Farming". Pointing out that in modern war a well-fed and fertile soil is a great asset, the writer holds that the growth of large towns of the industrial era has deprived the soil of a great mass of organic waste that should go back to it. The methods of making wastes into manure used in India are, in the main, simple. The writer proposes that this manure should be given to farmers as war equipment, in the same way as soldiers are equipped.

In the same number, two experts of the Punjab Agricultural College describe methods of drying vegetables, and describe the results of experiments made at Lyallpur. This subject has acquired greater importance in view of the possible use of dried vegetables as army rations.

Sind Forward Bloc Conference

The Publicity Secretary of the Conference writes:—

The first session of the Sind Provincial Forward Bloc Conference commences its sitting on the 20th instant, in the evening.

Arrangements for pandal, delegates' accommodation, reception of distinguished guests at railway station, presidential procession, etc., are nearing completion. In view of the bracing climate of Karachi, no delegate will be required to carry any heavy bedding.

Volunteers will attend all the important incoming trains to serve the delegates, and all comforts including free boarding and lodging are being arranged. Delegates, therefore, are requested to kindly inform the Reception Committee office as to the date of arrival and the trains by which they would like to travel.

JOIN MILITARY SERVICES
Dr. Savarkar's Appeal To Hindu Youths

CALCUTTA, June 16.

An appeal to Hindu youths to join military services, thrown open to them by the exigencies of the present war was made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a meeting of Hindus on 'Hindu militarisation' at the Asutosh Memorial this evening.

Mr. Savarkar said that it was their duty at this stage to militarise the whole nation. England, he said, had thrown open the army, navy and the air force to Indians, and it was to India's interest to take full advantage of these opportunities, and after having utilised these opportunities should try to secure more power.

Referring to the policy of the Congress, he said that the tendency of the Congress movement was anti-British. So the Britishers in their self-interest preferred the Moslems, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs to other communities who were rather of a pro-Congress mentality. As a result, the army was manned by Moslems from top to bottom.

He criticised Gandhiji's cult of absolute non-violence which, according to him, was 'absolutely sinful.'

It was hoped, Mr. Savarkar remarked, that the sympathies of England could soon be diverted from the Muslims to the Hindus because of the great help England had been receiving from 75 per cent of the Hindu princes in this war.—A. P.

Marble Tablet Unveiled

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, performed the opening ceremony of a marble tablet to the memory of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee at the Asutosh College in Bhowanipore to-day.—A. P.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay High Court reopened to-day after its Summer Vacation.

As to the distribution of work on the Original Side, the Chief Justice will take up English Matrimonial Cases. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, will take up Long Causes, Parsi Matrimonial work and Land Acquisition References Mr. Justice Kania will be concerned with Chamber Work and short Causes, Testamentary Suits other miscellaneous matters and Admiralty Suits.

Mr. Justice Somjee will sit to hear Long Causes and Insolvency matters.

Among the familiar faces in the Law Liberary to-day were Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister to the Government of Bombay and Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Retired Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Relief Measures In Gwalior

GWALIOR, June 13.

The Annual Administration Report of the Revenue Department, Gwalior Government for Samvat 1995 makes an interesting reading.

Owing to less yield from land and low market rates the general conditions of the ryots during the year under report was not very satisfactory. The one redeeming feature, which saved the agriculturists from hardships, was the liberality of His Highness' Government in granting large remissions and other relief measures.

Considered in terms of cash, the remissions in revenue and rent amounted to a total of Rs. 1,41,375 and other relief measures granted included stay of execution of revenue decrees, suspension of the realisation of arrears, as also of the application of coercive measures for recovery of dues and advancing of money on interest free loans.

3 Arts Function

3 Arts Function on Sunday at Monica at Wodehouse Road, was a notable success. There was a large and distinguished gathering who watched with unabated interest the unique performances of the Cochin dancers Jayashankar, Ammani and Bhargavi.

Atiya Begum in welcoming the talented artists deplored the general condition of education which was divorced completely from culture.

Mr. Adi K. Sett introduced some artists musicians and authors and thanked the performers, and Mr. Kurup announced the opening of the Kathakali art Centre on the 1st of July. Mr. Nasir Hoosein's beautiful songs were greatly appreciated.

PESHAWAR.—It is understood that the Afghan Government is establishing a meteorological station at Heart in North West Afghanistan. A site has been selected and experts have been despatched from Kabul to supervise the construction work. Instruments are also on their way to Heart.

LAHORE.—The President of the Punjab Traders' Association has appointed an Enquiry Committee consisting of Lala Niranjan Das advocate, Gujranwala, and Lala Beli Carowara, to go into certain allegations against the Police in connection with occurrences on May 28 following the sale of toy cartridges by merchants of Rawalpindi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

On The Air

TUESDAY, 17TH JUNE

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Picked from pictures. 7-40 M. S. Kanetkar. 8 Two poems. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Mohantara Talpade. 9-10 Tufail. 9-20 M. S. Kanetkar. 12-30 p.m. Sind bound waves. 12-45 Marathi melodies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs. 1-10 Hindustani music. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-28 Teachers' broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Mumtaz Begam. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 W. K. Nanadikar. 5-45 Narottam Das. 5-50 Mohantara Talpade. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. S. Kanetkar. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 I was in Germany. 3. 7-15 Garland of geets. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Vilayat Hasain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 India's exports. 3. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Master Nisar. 8-20 Abdul Karim Khan. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Vilayet Husain. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Anil Thakur. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-30 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kannada song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 W. K. Nanadikar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Mumtaz Begam. 8-15 Kafi on Jaltarang. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Mohantara Talpade. 9-20 Listeners' letters. 9-35 Allah Rakha. 9-50 M. S. Kanetkar. 10 Agarkar Anniversary feature written by Mr. T. V. Parvate. 10-20 Vilayat Husain.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ishrat Begam. 5-15 Nasir Khan. 5-30 Gordhan Das. 5-45 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6-15 Bhajans. 6-30 Tirwan on Clarionet. 6-40 B. S. Thakur. 6-50 Pratap Singh and party. 7 Ghazal aur geet. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 7-45 Nasir Khan. 8 An economist looks at the world. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 B. S. Thakur. 10 Pratap Singh and party. 10-15 Nasir Khan. 10-30 Ishrat Begam. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

8 p.m. For children. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Suren Pal. 6-5 Sudha Sarkar. 6-20 Minstrel show. 7-10 East India Fund. 6. 7-20 Sailendra Kumar Banerjee. 7-40 Sitar Solo. 8 Berliner Khabar. 8-15 Mustaq Ali Khan. 8-25 Anima Chakravarti. 9 Prasanta Das Gupta. 10 Ektu Hansun. 10-15 Prasanta Das Gupta.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 K. Janardana Charyalu. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 P. Raghuramiah. 6-15 Shrimati R. B. Lakshmi Devi. 6-30 Katta Bommu. 7 Behind the headlines. 7-10 T. Chowdiah. 7-50 M. K. Tyagaraja Bhagavatar. 9 American commentary. 9-10 Interlude. 9-45 Topical talk.

Agarkar Day Celebration On The A. I. R.

On account of the Agarkar anniversary there will be dialogue in Marathi, pointing to the greatness of the late Mr. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, first editor of the "Kesari" and a great figure in Maharashtra's public life during the nineties of the last century. The dialogue feature is written by Mr. T. V. Parvate.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	13-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-16	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-06	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Dhirubhai For Poona

BOMBAY, June 16.

It is understood that Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President, B.P.C.C., will leave for Poona on June 21 next to interview his father Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in Yeravda Prison.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR, June 14.

The Kolhapur State Conference commenced its first session here at the Palace Theatre this morning. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who declared the Conference open criticised the Pakistan Scheme and the policy of the Congress.

Mr. Bhopatkar in the course of his Presidential Address appealed for Hindu Unity and attacked the Pakistan scheme.

The conference passed a number of resolutions including an appeal to all Hindus to join the army.

The Conference concluded at 12-30 p.m.—A. P.

COTTON PARITY.

Broach J/A below New York July cent points at exchange 331 381

Broach A/M below New York May cent points at exchange 331 417

All-India Weather

POONA: June 16.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, together with rainfall departure from normal since 1st June:—

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Since June 1 Departure	from normal.
Chittagong	84	77	2.5	17.5	+8.4
Calcutta	89	78	4.1	14.0	+9.2
Cuttack	82	77	0.4	3.9	.....
Ranchi	82	72	1.2	6.4	+2.3
Patna	95	77	0.9	2.6	−0.3
Gorakhpur	96	81	0.0	6.4	+4.1
Benares	93	79	0.0	4.0	+3.6
Allahabad	98	78	0.1	2.1	.....
Cawnpore	103	80	T	1.7	+0.7
Lucknow	99	82	0.0	2.2	+1.1
Jhansi	103	79	0.1	6.7	L5.9
Agra	100	86	0.0	1.0	+0.5
Bareilly	93	80	0.0	4.4	+2.5
Dehra Dun	89	74	0.2	8.5	+6.5
Delhi	97	81	0.0	2.9	+0.5
Ambala	96	79	0.0	4.3	+3.6
Lahore	99	72	0.1	0.9	+0.6
Rawalpindi	96	69	0.2	1.0	L 0.3
Lyallpur	95	69	1.0	2.1	+1.9
Shrinagar	81	46	T	0.2	−0.3
Peshawar	100	76	0.0	0.0	−0.3
Dehra I. Khan	101	76	0.0	0.2	−0.1
Ft. Sandemen	98	73	0.0	0.0	−0.2
Rangoon	90	79	0.1	16.0	+7.9
Khandwa	200	82	0.0	0.1	−2.0
Jubbulpore	100	82	0.6	3.6	+2.1
Nagpur	103	86	0.0	1.4	+2.5
BOMBAY	91	82	0.0	5.9	−2.5
Ratnagiri	86	77	0.7	15.2	+0.7
Ahmednagar	96	74	0.0	0.0	−3.2
Poona	87	74	0.0	2.1	−0.5
—A. P.					

Monsoon Strong In Bengal And Chota Nagpur

POONA: June 16.

The monsoon has been strong in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and active in Bihar, Orissa and the Punjab. It continues feeble over the rest of the country.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Cherrapunji 9 inches; Barisal 7; Calcutta 4; Narayanganj and Jessore 3 each; Chittagong 2; Shillong 1 1/2; Ranchi, Patna, Lyallpur and Cherat one each.

Forecast until the 17th evening: Monsoon will be strong in Assam and Bengal and active in East and North Punjab. Light rain will fall at a number of stations in Malabar and locally in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, South-West Punjab, Kashmir and Konkan. A few light showers are also likely in the United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, North-East Baluchistan, East Gujerat and Mysore.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Assam, East and North Bengal during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

NO HEAVY RAIN FOR ANOTHER DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The present break in the monsoon is the biggest which Bombay has experienced during the past 7 years, the previous record being a break of four continuous days in June 1939. Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, is of opinion that the present break in the monsoon will continue for a day or two more. The conditions for rain to-day seem to be more favourable than yesterday but weather experts do not expect anything better than light showers. Some showers may be expected to-morrow also.

Though the city's rainfall showed a small surplus during the last week-end, the dry weather for the last few days has been responsible for writing off the surplus. The current week has commenced with a deficit of 1.50 inches. The maximum temperature for the day was 91.1 degrees which is four degrees above normal. The minimum was 82.2 degrees or four degrees above normal. Humidity was 43 per cent.

The following are the figures of rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m.:—

	Total
Colaba nil.	5.87 inches.
Fort 0.05	5.05
Byculla 0.20	6.21
Matunga 0.13	5.84

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees (3.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (4.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 131 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.87 inches

Total rainfall during the year 5.94 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-6-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: June 16.

Business in the local market was fairly steady and Textiles and Government Securities came in for a good demand. Plantings were neglected. Miscellaneous issues were fairly steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon on Saturday to 12 noon to-day:—

Metturs 147, Buckinghams ord 240, Buckinghams pref 190, Lakshmis 66, Vasantas ord 115/8, Midlands 5, Nellithanam 8/3 c d, South Madras Electric 11, Pref 12/14, Deccan Sugar ord 44/8, Bruntons 8/12, Mysore Paper 14/6, Andhra Cement ord 67, Hindustan Investment Trust 13/8, Mysore Chemicals 16/12, Mettur Chemical Debs 105/8 s l; Mysore Tobaccos 11.

Reactionary Tendency In Shares

SEQUEL TO FAR EASTERN SITUATION

Textiles Fairly Steady But Steels Easy

Bombay, June 16

Movements of the Japanese fleet southward and lower Wall Street advices had an adverse effect on the Bombay share Bazar which after a steady opening drifted lower during to-day's session. Textiles were in the limelight however which attracted some buying and managed to close with small gains. Cements and Burmas also acted well. 'Caution' was the keynote of the traders who keenly watch the war developments. There was a disposition on the part of traders to realise profits around this level. However the undertone of the market was better.

The New York stock market closed barely steady, after a final stiffening but traders were mostly inclined either to lighten commitments or bid selectively, while nervousness was increased by the ever growing tension in Vichy and the possibility of a crisis from the Robinmoor incident.

Adversely effected owing to factors mentioned above, the Bombay share bazar opened somewhat easy with Tata Deferreds around Rs. 1910. It drifted to Rs. 1910 for a while on heavy realising but recovered towards close to Rs. 1920.

Bombay Dyeings also maintained a fairly steady tone opening around Rs 1075 and closing at Rs. 1072/8.

Associated Cements and Bombay Burmas though confronted with realising operations managed to finish steady with small gains.

TEXTILE

Bombay, June 16

100 Ahm. Advance	265	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1072	8
100 CENTURY	4 7	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	30	0
100 COLABA	174	0
100 Cooria	101	0
250 David	70	10
250 Dawn	322	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	1 7	6
100 FINLEY	183	0
100 GOKAK	210	8
1000 Hindustan	2160	0
100 Indore	73	0
100 Khatau	151	4
100 KOHINOOR	429	0
250 LAXMI X.D.	5 8	12
100 MORARJI	235	0
250 Model	88	0
100 FINLAY	83	0
200 NEW GREAT	405	0
100 Oosmanshahi	63	0
100 Phoenix	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk	84	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 SIMPLEX	117	8
100 SWADESHI	297	0
100 SWAN	133	0
100 Vishnu	1232	8
1000 Western	1156	0

BANKS

10 000 BARODA	108	8
25-0 Central	44	8
10 Imperial	15 0	0
12 500 Imp.	330	0
5 -00 India	43..0	
100 RESERVE BANK	10	8
5 UNION	6	6

AGENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	140	8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	162	8
15-100 JUPITER	13	8
20 Mercantile	82	8
15-75 NEW INDIA	44	8
250 Oriental	42 0	0
10-50 Vulcan	8 9	6

ELECTRIC

100 AHM OLD	172	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY X-D	1650	0
10 AJMER	12	3
50 BOMBAY TRAM	132	12
100 Bombay Suburban	83	2
10 Broach	12	2
100 Karachi	213	2
100 Poona	213	12
100 Surat	177	8
100 TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000 TATA POWER	1600	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	893	12
100 C. Province X.D.	1 3	10
10 Dhond Baramati	104	0
100 Gujarat	99	12
100 Mandra Bhuj	1 4	0
100 Pachora Jamner	61	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500 Tapti Valley	647	8

MININGS

9 Burma Corporation	4	2
8sh. Indian Copper	2 1	0
100 Indian Iron and Steel	2	3
10 SHIVRAJPUR	3	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	1920	0
30 TATA STEEL ORD.	371	8
10 Steel Corporation	8	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK X.D.	517	8
10 Air Services	3	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	205	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	395	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	316	0
125 B. Burma	467	8
125 B. Burma Cont.	171	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5	8
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100 IND. BLEACHING X.D.	125	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	44	0
100 Indian Radio Cei	5 0	0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	523	12
100 Port Canning	87	12
30 PREMIER CON.	32	8
15 SCINDIA	9	14
25 Tata Oil	42	12
100 Wimco	192	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1570	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	630	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	116	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	156	14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1580	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212	10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	15	2
7 p.c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

6 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	2
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	49	2
5 p.c. Sholapur	70	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 16

Bombay Dyeing 1065 77 82 72
Century 412 17 12 17
Central India 296 301 296
Kohinoor 422 27 23 29
New Great 405
Simplex 116/8 117
Swadeshi 294 98 93 96
Associated Cement 139/8 138/8 139/12 139/4 140
Tata Power 1605 1600
T Steel Defd 1920 25 7 25 7 20
T Steel Ord 370 68 72 69 71/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151/4 12
Bellapur 207 5/8
B Burma 460 57 61 65

FILCHING IN EUROPE BY GERMANY

£25 Per Head In Norway

The barefaced way in which Germany is filching from the occupied countries was revealed in a statement recently by Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In France the cost of occupation is £20 per head of the population and in Norway it runs up to £25 per head. The text of the statement is appended.

The burden imposed on the occupied territories can be reckoned only partly in terms of money paid by the Governments of the occupied countries to the German Government. The greater part of the burden consists essentially of various obligations exacted in kind.

In the first place, the territories have to contribute directly to the cost of the army of occupation; this charge includes generous pay for the troops. The following are the estimated annual costs of occupation in the Western occupied territories, the sterling equivalents being based on the rates of exchange prior to the occupation. The figures must be treated with reserve in the case of Holland:—

	Total.	Per head or population.
Norway	£63,000,000	£25
Denmark ...	£26,000,000	£8
Belgium	£75,000,000	...8
Holland ...	£54,000,000	£6
France	£827,000,000	£20

It will thus be seen that the German occupation is estimated to be costing the Western occupied territories annually a sum in the neighbourhood of £1,050,000,000. The maximum annual demand from Germany ever contemplated under the Young Plan was £125,000,000 which even taking into account the change in the sterling price of gold since that date, amounts to less than one-third of the present French payment.

The second form of burden arising out of the German occupation is that the occupied territories are obliged to send to Germany more goods than they receive from her in return. This surplus of exports is paid for in blocked marks from which no benefit is, or is likely to be, derived.—The "Financial Times."

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 16

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
From Bond Rs. 9-10-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-4-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-12-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-14-0 to 16-6-0
Tone:—Steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA: June 16.

The Stock Exchange ruled slightly easier after the week-end. Jutes, Cottons and Teas kept steady, while Coals were unchanged. Government Securities showed no material alteration while speculative counters of the market were a shade quieter.

Government Securities: 3 per cent G P 82 s lot; 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 95/3; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/15.

Banks: Central 14/12 s lots; Imperial fully paid 2,583; Reserve 103.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram 63, Hoshiarpur Doab 105.

Cotons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/3, Cawnpore Textiles 6/9 ex-div; Dunbar 205, Elgin Mills Ord 208 ex-div, Kesoram 6/12, New Victoria ord 2/7.

Coals: Amalgamated 25/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 24/5, Burrakur 12/8, Ghusick and Muslia 3/14, Sendra 12, Bengal 356 s lot, Burra Dhemo 4/3, Central Kurkend 13/12, South Karanpura 4/2, West Jamuria 29/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 27, Anglo-India 338, Bally 232, Birla 29/12, Budge Budge 368, Champdany 17, Clive 23/9 ex-div, Empire 26/8, Hukumchand 10/3, Hukumchand pref 128/12, Howrah 52/12, Howrah 'A' Pref 161, Howrah 11 per cent Pref 174/8, Kamarhatty 50, Ramarhatty pref 15, Meghna 41/2 ex-div; Noekarlara 18/9, Nellimaria 9/2, New Central 310 s lot, New Central pref 172, Presidency 4/11, Waverley 2/15, Agarpara 29/2, Barnagore 105, Cheviot 195/8 s lots, Craig 1/15, Delta 407/8, Hastings pref 135, India 'A' 330 Lothian 240, National 23/10, Nuddea 60, Soorah pref 127, Reliance pref 174/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/8, Indian Copper 2/1, Dalmia Cement pref 111 s lot, Britannia Building and Iron 6/11, Britannia Eng 20/6, Bur and Co ord 392, Hukumchand Steel ord 12/4, Indian Iron and Steel 30/9, Indian St Wagon ord 63/12, Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 35/4, Kumardhubi Eng ord 4/4, Kumardhubi Eng pref 224 s lot, Saran Eng 6/4 ex-div; Steel Corporation ord 18/6, Steel Corporation pref 119, Assam Match 27/8, Dunlop Rubber 2nd pref 11, McFarlane and Co ord 4/15, British Burma Petrol 3/7 s lot, Mysore Paper 14/3, Orient Paper ord 11/12, Orient Paper new pref 104/8, Sree Gopal Paper 10/12, Titaghur Paper ord 18/9, Midnapore Zemindary 69/8 s lot, Buland 17, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar ord 8/6, Samastipore 0/2.

Teas: Bishnauth 26, Dhunseri ord 2/6, East India 9/12, Jaybirpara 19/8, Rutema 8/8, Tezpore 7/8.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 16

1440 lse zinc plates; 160 bags carbonate of magnesia; 53 single iron galvd tubes; 412 cases boot polish; 200 pcs zinc boiler tubes; 43 pkgs wireless apparatus and aces 97 cases boric acid powder; 191 kegs moulding powder; 111 cases enoyone; 41 pkgs copper roilers; 68 cases lead plates; 66 cases lead pipes; 34 cases tools; 55 rolls sheet lead; 170 bales corrugated strawboards; 39 pkgs talcum powder; 58 cases ironwood screws; 215 ctns miltons; 871 pkgs cement; 420 cases shoe tacks; 220 bundles emulsion; 110 cases light head tacks; 56 bundles steel conduit tubes; 761 pkgs confy, biscuits, chocolate etc; 73 cases cell material; 568 pkgs k d trucks; 1097 pkgs paints; 200 cases muradea; 420 tins glue; 33 cases toilet paper; 50 cyl antydrous ammonia; 110 d/s malt extract; 77 kegs acid phosphate of lime; 35 cases mellin's food; 33 cases castor oil, 191 casks asphalt, 40 bundles bucklets; 40 cases scrubbs; 235 kegs dry colours; 53 bales cardboard; 42 nong vital logs; 179 cases elect goods; 80 cases cycles and aces; 36 cts wax paper; 175 single red steam tubes; 619 cases toilet preparations, soaps etc; 610 cases medicines; 2495 cases whisky; 2374 cases beer; 378 cases brandy; 739 cases wine; 50 cts strawberries; 100 cases farex; 258 cases fruit salt; 929 pcs zinc tiles; 207 cases crown corks; 91 cases m/car aces, batteries, bulbs etc; 210 cases vermouth; 1880 lse tyres and tubes; 130 cases prtd books, stationery etc; 50 lse giant covers and tubes, 40 cases toothpaste, 90 drums liquid compound; 65 d/bags lead wool; 55 bundles brass rods; 39 cases stout; 52 cases rum; 131 cts radio receivers, gramophone needles; 72 cases sauce; 100 cases zinc dust; 60 cases limejuice cordial; 51 drums disft. fluid; 1200 bags whiting; 173 cases cigarettes and tobacco; 33 cases carbon paper; 851 cases gin; 304 bags fuller's earth; 100 carboys hydrogen peroxide; 150 drums boot tapping composition.

EXPORTS

5252 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8120 bags gr nut kernels Gorakharam Gokalchand; 300 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 1300 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 131 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 400 bales raw cotton Anderson, Clayton and Co; 304 bags celiery seed D Abraham and Sons; 72 bags plantago seeds D Abraham and Sons; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 191 bales raw wool H B Chawda and Sons; 1000 bags gr nut kernels R Ratilal and Co; 75 bales raw wool Haji E Dossa; 5633 bags linseeds M Bhuta and Co; 319 bales raw wool Kassamali Esmail; 77 bales goat hair D Abraham and Sons; 600 bales raw cotton Khimji Poonja and Co; 600 bales raw cotton Knishi and Co (India) Ltd; 38 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 660 bags cummin seeds M Bhuta and Co.; 89 bales raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 6000 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 9 bales dry cowhides Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 17592 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 40 bales tanned buff hides D Abraham and Sons; 15 bales tanned cowhides D Abraham and Sons; 10 bales tanned buff calf skins D Abraham and Sons; 113 bales cotton pickings Volkart Bros; 2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 8000 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor and Co; 1740 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 42 casks mango slices in brine Abdulrazak Patwe and Co; 8 bales raw cowhides Faiz and Co; 28 bags gum Damji Mavji and Co; 55 bags corriander seed Gorakharam Gokalchand; 12 bags turmeric Gorakharam Gokalchand; 1300 bales raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 16

The market displayed an easier tone at the opening and subsequently steadied up on scattered buying, but towards the latter part of the session tended to decline on profit-taking sales recovering again at the close. Tata Deferreds opened lower at 1880 and after touching 1897/8 declined to 1877/8 recovering to 1890 at the close. Tata Ordinaries opened at 364 and improved to 368 but thereafter declined to 364/8 closing finally at 366. Bombay Dyeings kept around 1030 while Simplexes ruled at 113. Indian Irons were steady around 30/10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1887/8) 1880 97/8 77/8 90
Tata Ordinaries (365/4) 364 68 64/8 66.
Tata Ordinary 366, Tata Deferred 1890, Indian Iron 30/10, Steel Corporation of Bengal 18/8, Bombay Dyeing 1030, Central India 287/8, Century 397/8, Gokak 202/8, Kohinoor 411/4, Simplex 113, Andhra Valley 1615 Tata Hydro 176/4, Tata Power 1585, Associated Cement 139, Belapur 202/8, Bombay Burma Old 455.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 16

2 3/4 per cent 1955-57 Loan 3 9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 99/15
3 per cent 1948 Bonds 100/4
3 per cent 1951/51 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102 12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 4
3 per cent War Bonds 101 12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111
4 per cent 1960/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1964 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115 0
6 pc cent. M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 16

LONDON
Banks buying 90 days 8/16 1/16 7/32 two months
Banks buying 90 days/8/16 1/16 1/4 three months
Banks buying 90 days/8/16 1/16 9/32 four months
B C RATES
T T 1/16 29/64; D D 1/16 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/16 15/16; D D 1/16 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/16d; D D 1/16 3/32
NEW YORK
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4, D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
MONTREAL
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4
JAVA
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN—
Ex-rates 8h 1/2 1/2
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM
Ex-rates K 16.85/96
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D R 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates 8h 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 156; D D Rs 156
HONGKONG
Ex rates 8h 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.
SHANGHAI
Ex-rates 8h. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.8 21.8
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2.
JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

New York Cotton Exchange

ACTIVE DEMAND ON EXPECTATIONS OF FAVOURABLE LOAN DETAILS

Bombay June 16

The American cotton markets were bullishly influenced on Saturday last by expectations of favourable loan details announcement this week-end. Reports of bullish consumption and that emergence of weevils in Texas this year is the highest on record were additional factors that accentuated buying fervour. After an early recession on profit-taking and hedging by Memphis interests prices worked upto new high levels on heavy trade. New Orleans and Outside buying. A closing gain of six to nine points was recorded for all contracts.

Trading commenced with July contract standing at 15.56 minus 65. There was considerable profit-taking and hedging by Memphis interests at the outset the rate declined to 15.52 minus 06 the lowest for the day. At this stage offerings dried up and market witnessed heavy trade, New Orleans and outside buying. Expectations of favourable loan details announcement, bullish consumption report and reports that severe emergence in Texas is the highest on record were the chief factors that encouraged sentiment. Prices recovered, the earlier loss and advanced further, to new high levels for the season. At the higher level, however demand slowed down and a partial reaction took place on scattered realising. The session terminated with July contract standing at 15.94 plus 06.

The spot market closed at 14.65 plus 05. Receipts and issues at all U. S. Ports totalled 2,000 and nil bales.

NEW ORLEANS

A steady market July and October closed at 15.93 plus 06 and 14.14 plus 07. Spot rate stood at 15.86 plus 06.

CHICAGO GRAINS

The Chicago Grain market ruled easy on profit-taking by professionals and hedge selling influenced by private predictions of favourable weather for harvesting in the Southwest.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nervousness was in evidence over the recent developments in Syria and fears that a crisis might take place over the Robinmoor incident. There was a general disposition among traders to lighten their commitments. However, towards close prices steadied to some extent U. S. Steel was last quoted half

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York: June 16.

Previous closing	13.94
To-day's opening	13.95
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	14.00
Difference	+6

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 263
Broach April/May	Rs. 264

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: June 16.

New York cotton was moderately active with traders awaiting further developments in Washington in connection with the loan programme, consequently movements were small. Trading in July began at 13.05, i. e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local support, which took some hedging and liquidation.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (13.83/82) 13.95/95
October (14.00/13.99) 14.11/11
December (14.10/14.09) 14.20/20

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: June 16.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES
Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49
Lightning June (£45 nominal) £45

RUBBER
Spot (13 5/8d buyers) 13 5/8d buyers
Forward October December (13 7/16d paid and buyers) 13 1/2d paid and value

LONDON METALS
Tin (£260 3/4 buyers; £261 sellers. Easy)

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: June 16.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: June 16.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: June 16.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: June 16.
Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: June 16.

There was no trading during the night session.

£261 3/4 buyers, £262 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: June 16.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 16.

London Stock Exchange was firm.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: June 16.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 1/4) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 7/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/4) £103 7/8
New York Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (11-6) 11-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (28-9) 28-6
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (9-7 1/2) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (20-6) 20-6
Imperial Chemicals (31-0) 31-1 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary 48-3 48-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£52) £52
Dundee Rubber (33-3) 33-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64 1/4) £61 1/2 ex-div.
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-1 1/2) 83-9
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (92-0) 93-1 1/2
P and O Def (24-4 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Distillers (66-3) 66-3
Bredfords Dye (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates (32-1 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-6) 29-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-6) 15-6
Inter Nickel (dol 39 1/2) dol 39 1/4
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Empire of India (20-7 1/2) 20-4 1/2

JUTE
Barnagore (£6 1/2) £6 3/4 ex-div

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 25-9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6-6) 6-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES
Crown (£11 1/8) £11
Associated Portland Cement (53-9) 54-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 70-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (22-6) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (27-6) 27-6
Anglo India (30-0) 30-0
Burma Oil (48-9) 48-9 ex-div
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6
Shell Transport (41-10 1/2) 42-6
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/4) £34 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 5/8) £12 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southerns Defd (£9 5/8) £9 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport (£31 1/2) £32

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York: June 16.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol 38 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27
United States Steel Common dol 56 1/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted

PROMPT ACTION OF VILLAGERS

Italian Prisoners Rounded Up And Brought Back To Camp

BOMBAY, June 16.

The prompt action of villagers has resulted in the capture of three Italian prisoners of war who escaped from an internment camp.

It is learned that three Italian prisoners of war escaped from the camp in the early hours on Friday, June 13 and before the camp authorities had started a search for the missing prisoners, they were rounded up by villagers and brought back to the camp.

The villagers have been rewarded for their prompt action which was described by the camp authorities as "most commendable."—A. P.

Jaipur Deputation To Mahatma

WARDHA, June 16.

Mr. Hiralal Shastri, President of the Jaipur Prajamandal and members of the Executive Committee acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the political situation in Jaipur State and also the difficulties in their working. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj formerly President of the Mandal, who is now convalescing in Sewagram, was also present.—A. P.

Bus Accidents On Increase In Goa

The local press in Goa continues to report the frequent occurrences of motor accidents in Goa with considerable loss to life and property.

No one seems to take any notice of these accidents and the Police officials who are charged with the execution of the Motor transport regulations are said to be responsible to a certain degree inasmuch as these officials instead of enforcing the rule governing the loading capacity of a motor vehicle rigidly themselves connive at breaches for reasons best known to themselves, writes "Goan World".

Commenting on the general unsatisfactory state of affairs "O Bharat" narrates an extremely interesting case in which a senior Police official from Sanguem is reported to have travelled in a passenger carrying motor bus which was loaded to almost twice its capacity both with passengers and luggage.

It is, therefore, with not much amazement, that we have read the account of a very serious motor accident that occurred between Banastarim and Mardhol.

The bus owners and drivers also take the advantage of the passengers that detain at Collem or Margao too tired to be bothered with their own comforts and are consequently over anxious in reaching their homes at any cost. No Police control exists at the Collem Railway Station and the buses leave or arrive at their own free will and under conditions most suitable to their owners and drivers.

Issue Of Permits To Visitors To Goa

BOMBAY: Monday.

The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, in the course of a communication to the W.I.A.A. states that, whilst no permits need be taken from his office by British subjects, who wish to cross the land frontier into Goa, they must produce papers of identity or passports at a Customs checking post—so runs a Press Note issued by the Western India Automobile Association.

Non-British subjects (other than enemy foreigners) must comply with Section 3, para 4-A, of the Foreigners Act of 1940 as amended by Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 69/2-(II)/40, Political (E), dated 17th May, 1941, which is reproduced below for information:—

4-A.—"No foreigner of the male sex, other than a subject of the State having sovereignty over any territory of which the boundaries are co-terminous with the boundary, external or internal, of India, shall depart from British India without the permission of the Central Government."

It is necessary for those foreigners who wish to cross the land frontier into Goa, to obtain permission through the Registration Officer of the District in which their registered address is situate.

Birla's Donation To Benares University

(From A Correspondent).

BENARES: (By Mail).

Through the efforts and generous donation of Shree J. K. Birla provision for the regular teaching of Pali has been made in the Benares Hindu University. The well-known Pali Scholar Bhikkhu J. Kashyapa has accepted the Chair.

With a view to encourage the study of Pali Sjt. Birla has also given four scholarships of Rs. 10 each to students offering Pali in the B.A. Class. Further information can be had from the Manager, Maha Bodhi Society, Sarnath.

Nawabzada Mahmood Ali, a member of the A. I. C. C., who had been detained in the Lahore Central Jail under the Defence of India Rules, has been released.—A.P.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Plain-Speaking To Surgeon-General

(Continued from page 1)

administration,—some of them are still on the staff of the Grant Medical College and in the medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad though it should be perfectly easy to enable the professional and administrative work of these institutions being carried out by the non-I.M.S. element on their respective staff as is done at the Seth G. S. Medical College or at the National Medical College in Bombay.

DISAPPOINTMENT

"In the last war Indian medical men, some of them with lucrative practice, rushed to enrol themselves, but what a disillusionment it was to them, soon as their services became unnecessary on the termination of the war. But it is quite different at the present moment. I am not going to discuss here to what extent the general political situation in the country may be responsible for this lack of enthusiasm amongst the medical men which has brought the Surgeon-General to address us. It has no doubt its share, but there are elements in the country who do not take their bidding, cent per cent, from the political bosses. Even such elements are holding themselves back. Take the Parsis, for example. Though an overwhelming majority of them are true nationalists at heart, they do not follow the Congress, but they, too, are hanging back, only a few having enlisted so far. In the last war they were some of the first recruits to come out and they rushed to enlist themselves in the Indian Medical Service in large numbers.

FAULT OF HIGH COMMAND

The fault lies, Mr. Surgeon-General, entirely at the door of the High Command of the Indian Medical Service which treated the Indian element in the service, so soon as there was no use of the Indians for war purpose, in such a downright way that one would think twice over before enrolling oneself in that service unless circumstances compel one to do so. As the proverb goes, you reap, as you sow. Since the close of the last war, every kind of indignity has been heaped upon the Indian, desirous of being recruited to that Service.

INDIANS LET DOWN

"An European could be recruited to it on a permanent basis right from the start, if he so desired. An Indian is offered on the other hand, a short term commission for five years, at the end of which, if he has been a good boy, he would be eligible to be considered for a permanent commission. He thus remains under a constant fear of his service being terminated unless he is sufficiently subservient throughout the period of his short term commission. Then the posts of senior and junior specialists in the Service have been created on the civil side and are reserved for the British Officers even though some of the officers so selected may not have had previous real specialist experience and even though quite a large number of Indian officers hold post-graduate medical qualifications, and have sufficient professional experience to serve as Specialists.

TELL-TALE FIGURES

"The Indian officer is also being discriminated against by the huge reduction in the number of their recruitment. Prior to the arrangements brought into effect under the Government of India, Defence Department, Resolution No. 205 of 25th March 1937, there were about 386 British Officers in the I.M.S. out of a total strength of about 649; about 263 being Indians. Under the new dispensation the number of British Officers remains the same i.e. 386 out of the total strength of 584 officers, while the Indian officers have been reduced from 263 to 198. On the civil side out of 220 officers under the 1937 scheme, there are to be 166 British and only 54 Indian officers.

"Look at the Indian Army list for 1939. There were as many as 455 British Officers in that service that year as against 386 prior to 1937. So that in spite of the Government of India, Defence Department resolution fixing the maximum strength of the British personnel at 386, their strength became 455 in January 1939. Out of the 200 I.M.S. officers who were given permanent commissions in the I.M.S. in the ten years preceding October 1938, only 33 were Indians.

"Out of the 100 permanent commissions given during the period of four years preceding October 1938, less than half a dozen are Indians; very likely three only which means that for years together before the 1937 orders were passed, Indians had practically ceased to be recruited to the I.M.S. with permanent commissions. Between October 1938 and January 1939, as many as 27 British I.M.S. Officers were granted a permanent commission in that service as against a Zero Indian during those months.

And you, Sir, harangue us saying that you feel it incredible that young Indians should hang back from military medical service in this war. I may say, that your circular letter in which you describe such an attitude as incredible, is really insulting to young Indians. It is the plans and acts of your own High Command in the Medical Service that are responsible for the meagre response you are at present having in recruitment in this Province. The Indian medical men feel, what's the use of joining a service where one is going to be treated as the Pariahs of the Service? All lucrative posts, posts to salubrious stations are generally reserved for the Britishers. The station with unpleasant climate or places where there is not much chance of private practice or the Jail Department generally fall to the lot of the Indian Officers. Look at the Administrative posts?

"Within about a year or so, there have been, I believe, about seven changes in the holders of the posts of Surgeon-General and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the different provinces. Not a single competent Indian can be found to hold any of these posts. When the time for selection approaches, the Indian is ruled out. Oh! he has not sufficient reserve of strength as in the case of Col. Chopra, that distinguished scientist with international fame, though he still continues to be an energetic Head of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and of the Biological Standardisation Laboratory. All the vacancies have been filled in by British Officers.

START ON A CLEAN SLATE

"I really regard it as incredible that the British High Command of the Indian Medical Service, after such a black record in their dealings with their Indian colleagues, should expect Indians to come forward to join such a service. If you want them to come forward to help you in matters medical in this war, let us start on a clean slate.

1. Call up all those I.M.S. Officers at present on the civil side to join the colours straight off.

2. Scrap the civil side of the I.M.S. altogether.

3. Let the service be a purely military service and the recruitment to it restricted to Indians personnel only. If there are Europeans in India who may want to join it, let them come on the same terms and conditions as Indians and with no privileges. There should be no special or residuary posts for the European officers, and no special terms of employment.

4. The civil medical administration should be under the entire control of the Provincial Government and there should be no correspondence behind the back of Ministers where ministries still exist, between the Head of the Civil Medical Department of the Province and the medical advisers to the Central Government.

5. As regards the recruits, the terms of employment and the conditions of service, the seniority in service, the recruitment to the permanent commissions, the gratuity etc., all these should be on the same basis as are applicable to the R.A.M.C. Officers joining the British Army, the scale of pay being according to Indian conditions. It should be also made clear that if any European combatant officers are taken in the Indian army units, they must be made to understand that they will receive medical aid at Indian hands.

6. The men volunteering should be started at a rank and seniority in consonance with their experience and standing in the medical profession. All commands should be open to them on this basis of seniority.

7. The scale of pay and promotion must apply to them.

8. All men who take up temporary commissions must have an inalienable right to permanent commissions in the I.M.S. if they wish to go on serving in the army. About half the posts in the provincial civil medical services should be filled by these officers, men being selected on the basis of the excellence of their service record.

9. All officers must be allowed to accumulate their leave and should be given this leave in full, on demobilisation.

10. The leaders of the independent medical profession should be on the Board which may deal with recruitment and demobilisation on the termination of the war and they should be closely associated in the selection of officers for the permanent commission.

11. It should be also agreed that the recruitment to the permanent commissions after the war should be restricted entirely to officers holding temporary commission in the I.M.S. and no demobilised R.A.M.C. Officer or a Colonial officer should be taken in that service.

"We want solemn guarantees for the due fulfilment of these and similar conditions and also for the eschewing of all racial discrimination against Indians.

"Sir, we have been asked to be enrolled in the I.M.S. in the spirit of humanity. We have had a very senior officer of that service addressing us this afternoon and if Dame Rumour is correct, it may not be long before he occupies the coveted post of the D.G., I.M.S., either temporarily or permanently. But let us see what has been the spirit of that service in its relationship with Indians.

I shall quote you from what the British Officers of that Service said in their representation to the Islington Commissioner; a representation which was signed by 20 British Officers on the Bombay Cadre, some of them being even on the Professorial staff of the Grant Medical College at the time:—

"Whilst we recognise that certain appointments should be given to members of the profession belonging to this country when men of recognised ability are available we would regard with apprehension any policy of Government which would ultimately jeopardise the appointments at present held by the Service, and which constitute some of its chief attractions. We submit that, in deciding what appointments should be allocated to members of the indigenous profession, care should be exercised that they should in no way be those which might ultimately be regarded as a stepping stone in the higher appointments".

POSTWAR TREATMENT

"That spirit still pervades in that Service. It was that spirit which was responsible for the horrible treatment meted out to Indian I.M.S. Officers after the termination of the last war. Out of over 1,200 temporary Indian Officers who had then volunteered over a hundred only got regular commissions. The remaining who were unceremoniously thrown out, had to restart their lives at an age when they felt inadapt for settling down.

"Among these were officers who were able to come under the eye of the higher commands and were lucky enough to be mentioned in despatches; officers who had received medals, officers who had served for 8, 9, 10 or even 11 years of the best part of their lives—senior enough to be given major's rank, and officers who were promised a Selection Board for 4 to 5 years, being approved as being good enough for a permanent commission. When the Board was held, these officers after long spells of approved service, were put before the so-called Selection Board and most unceremoniously asked to demobilise and go home, being not selected, while freshers from the Universities and from general practice were preferred. Even the leave they may have accumulated was not allowed to be enjoyed on demobilisation.

"The fear was that if these tried and trained men in war and peace were retained, they could have claimed seniority to white officers, junior to them, who were either being drafted from the R.A.M.C. or were taken up direct from the Royal Colleges or the Universities. Some men, who had even earned military cross, a distinction which can be won only on the battlefield, were rejected. Then, those with many years of loyal service had to face world at a later part of life, when the succeeding generations were being taken up in all civil and military vacancies and when they found their field of practice choked by the juniors. The common experience of some of these people when they applied for civil appointments was, that the European head of the Civil Department, including the Railway medical services, adopted a change in attitude which was hardly in consonance to what these people were used to meet with from the same people when the war was on.

LAST EMERGENCY

"It was the generous response of the Indian medical men to take up military service during the last emergency that led to the introduction of racial discrimination in the recruitment to that service. There had never been any racial discrimination, at least not a statutory one, against Indians as regards their entry into the I.M.S. Because Indians responded generously in that war, racial discrimination came into vogue and two Europeans to one Indian ratio was introduced for recruitment, even though before the war the Indian competitors had been getting into the service by open competition in an increasing proportion, examination after examination, and about the same number of Indians had begun to get into the service as the Europeans shortly before the 1914 war broke out. Had there been no war, they should have shown a ratio of success higher than even 50 per cent in an open competitive examination held in London.

CUSHY JOBS FOR EUROPEANS

"The 1937 arrangements of recruitment to the I.M.S. smacks of thinly veiled efforts of creating cushy jobs for the Europeans, even at the evident sacrifice of military efficiency. These arrangements also paralyse the civil medical administration. What can you expect when one had in Bombay about 10 Surgeon-Generals (including those in acting leave vacancies) during the course of the last 15 years; the medical policy of the Province not unoften changing with the whims of each new incumbent of the post.

"This is the position and if the I.M.S. Officers who desire proper recruitment to their Service are agreeable to see that the very reasonable conditions of recruitment—I have mentioned—are accepted by the Powers that be, I have no doubt that they would be getting a full and free response from a large section of the medical profession in the country.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Lt.-Col. Bhatia in his presidential remarks observed that the Indian Medical Service ought to attract at least the younger men in the profession as there was a large scope for gaining practical experience. He appealed to them to join the service.

He would remind the senior doctors that the service recruited experienced and highly qualified doctors as Majors drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 800 plus an allowance of Rs. 100. He thought that was attractive enough and asked the seniors to consider it.

If C. R. Das Were Alive To-day

Ex-Mayor Of Calcutta Says India Might Have Been Saved From Bungling Politicians

CALCUTTA, June 15.

"I wish Deshbandhu C. R. Das were living to-day to save the country from bungling politicians", said Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, on the occasion of unveiling the bust of the Desh Bandhu presented by him, at the Deshbandhu Memorial at the Keorabola burning Ghat, this afternoon.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad in the presence of a distinguished gathering including the Mayor of Calcutta, Corporation Councillors, Sir Manmothanath Mukherji, and the Hon. Mr. S. C. Mitra, President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

FOLLOW DESHBANDHU'S PATH

"Hindu-Muslim unity was the dream of the Deshbandhu who was the prophet of nationalism and an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity, and also the torch-bearer of freedom, said Mr. Siddiqui. He appealed to his countrymen to follow the path chalked out by the Deshbandhu.

In the course of his speech the Nawab Bahadur said: "The noble example he had set cannot fade into obscurity; it should enable us to look on it as an incentive to the creation of better harmonious relations that should be brought between the two great communities in India whose strained feelings must sooner or later give way to a better and lasting understanding if India is to look forward to the advent of a happier future."—United Press.

178 Khaksars Arrested In Lahore

LAHORE, June 16.

The total number of Khaksars arrested in Lahore since June 6 is 178.

26 KHAKSARS LET OFF

MULTAN: Twenty-six Khaksars, who were released from the Multan Central Jail consequent on the acceptance of their appeal by the Lahore High Court but were re-arrested by the Multan police under the Defence of India Rules, were let off following assurances given by them that they had ceased to be members of the Khaksar organisation.—A. P.

DANGER OF DIVISION

Sir C. P. Says Pakistan Plan Must Be Fought

CHENGANOOR, (Travancore) June 15.

The Pakistan scheme was fraught with incalculable calamitous consequences, said the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in the course of his reply to an address presented by the All Kerala Ezhava organisation, S. N. D. P. Yogam at its annual conference here. Sir Ramaswami Iyer said that there was now a fissiparous and unwholesome tendency in certain quarters in favour of dividing up India. That would be a tragedy and ruin of India. Whatever might be the legitimate discontent of a community, this talk of carving up the country and dividing instead of uniting, it should be opposed and fought against at all costs.—A. P.

Demand For Separate Regiments

BHOPAL June 16.

It is learnt that in pursuance of a suggested plan for the formation of "Muslim Defence Council" some constituent bodies of the All-India States Muslim League have made a proposal regarding the creation of separate regiments of "Muslim Rajputs", "Muslim Mawatis", "Indian Pathans" in the Imperial Army and that in this connection the Nawab of Chhatari will be approached to represent their case before the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. It is also urged that the four Muslim Premiers in the countries should be pressed to recommend this proposal to the Government of India "for immediate decisions as the safety and security of Muslim zones in particular and seriously threatened from the east and the west of India" and that they should meet as soon as possible to constitute a Muslim Defence Council and hold a conference of such Muslim leaders who are interested in the matter.—A. P.

Khadi Vidyalaya In Wardha

WARDHA, June 16.

Mahatma Gandhi will preside over a meeting of the Executive of the All-India Spinners' Association to be held on June 20, 21 and 22 when, it is understood, arrangements will be made for opening a Khadi Vidyalaya in Wardha.—A. P.

EAST INDIES' POLICY

BATAVIA, June 15.

Warfare, defence and the preservation of national existence are the three main objects of the Netherlands East Indies Government policy, said the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies opening the 1941-42 session of the People's Council to-day.—Reuter.

On being relieved by Mr. M. D. Shahane, Mr. Jwala Singh, M.A., Publicity Officer to the C. P. and Berar Government has left Nagpur for Allahabad. From there he will proceed to Bombay where he will resume his duties in the office of the Associated Press of India.

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There's Nothing Like It!

Take It—And Stop Limping!

EVERY sufferer should test this wonderful new Biomedical Remedy which brings quick relief from pain and weariness and creates within the system a new health force; overcoming sluggish, unhealthy conditions, increasing vitality and arousing to full activity the inherent healing powers of the body. No ailment resulting from poor or sluggish circulation of the blood can resist the curative action of 'Elasto.' Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, the heart becomes steady, the arteries supple, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds *heal naturally and the cure is lasting*, piles vanish and rheumatism, in all its forms, is literally swept out of the system. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by 'Elasto'—*the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Read what Users of 'Elasto' say:

"No sign of varicose veins now."
"All signs of phlebitis gone."
"Completely healed my varicose ulcers."
"Now free from piles."
"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
"After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs."
"Heart is quite sound again now."
"The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone and I can do a full day's work, keeping on my legs all day."
"'Elasto' has quite cured my eczema."
"My doctor marvelled at my quick recovery from phlebitis, etc."

'ELASTO' re-establishes normal, healthy circulation, *without which there can be no true healing.* NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THE REAL TROUBLE IS BAD CIRCULATION.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.—You must read the interesting 'Elasto' Booklet, which tells you all about this Great Blood Revitaliser. Get your FREE copy NOW! Send your name and address on a post-card to: The Agent, 'ELASTO,' Dept. 6 D, P. O. Box 258, Bombay. If you wish to start your cure without delay, get a supply of 'Elasto' (with Booklet enclosed) from your dealer, or we will send you, V.P.P., a supply of 'ELASTO,' with Booklet enclosed, Price Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.12 (double quantity), on request.

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ELASTO REGENERATES THE TISSUES

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-al-Avval 21, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 16, 1310
Hightide: 6h. 15m.; 18h. 16m.
Lowtide: 0h. 15m.; 11h. 40m.
Sunrise: 6m. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

List No. 259 of the Bombay War Gifts Fund shows that the amount has now reached Rs. 60,17,034/5/9.

POSTAL WORKING HOURS RESTORED

With immediate effect the working hours of the Masjid Combined Office have been restored as on the days of the pre-riot period.

TRAVANCORE UNION—A special general body meeting of the Travancore Union will be held at Narayan Vihar, Poonawadi, Dadar, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 8-30 p.m. to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION—A special general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Board Room of Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay House, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL—The total attendance in the month of May 1941 was 5,732, out of which 2,895 were males, 1,747 were females and 1,092 were children. During this month 105 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 212, out of 27 working days of the month.

BOX COLLECTION

Mrs. Pether (Chairman, Box-Collection Sub-Committee), would like collection boxes that have been out for over a month to be brought to the Committee Room, Central Bank Building, any morning this week before June 19, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST A.I.R.

A meeting of Indian writers and journalists will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the present policy of the All-India Radio in relation to broadcasting in the Indian languages. Prof. N. S. Phadke, the well-known Marathi litterateur will take the chair.

MR. R. N. VAKIL FOR SENATE—Mr. Raman N. Vakil of the Modern High School, Bombay, has announced his candidature for election to the Senate of the Bombay University.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Suburbs had another quiet week-end except for a few public meetings. The sea seems to be a bit rough now bathers at Juhu had quite a rollicking time.

PLAY GROUNDS

With the approach of the cricket season my attention is drawn by a correspondent to the 'cricket pitches' on Danda Green at Bandra. This land I understand is Municipal land and now for the past many years the surrounding villages play cricket matches during the week-ends and public holidays. The complete green has four cricket pitches.

These pitches were scenes of several bitter quarrels in the past and the Municipality may be well-advised to avert such disputes hereafter by proper and systematic allotment.

ST. ANTHONY'S DAY

St. Anthony's Day was celebrated with due eclat by the St. Anthony's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra on Sunday. There was a Solemn High Mass after which the poor of Bandra and those staying in the 'poor houses' of the Guild met in the St. Andrew's Girls High School Hall, Bandra, when after a light breakfast clothes and other useful articles were distributed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

LATE MR. A. B. KOLHATKAR

Eloquent Tributes & Anniversary Celebration

BOMBAY, Monday.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of late Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar were paid by a number of speakers on Sunday evening at a meeting held at Girgaum Hindu Sabha premises. Mr. S. M. Varde was in the chair.

The President said that Mr. Kolhatkar was the true pioneer of the present day Marathi daily. He was an idealist editor and every line he wrote was inspired with the idea of preparing his people for the fight for freedom.

Mr. Kubal said to Mr. Kolhatkar is due the credit for the spread of reading habit among depressed class people, workers and shop assistants.

Mr. T. V. Parvate who had worked with Mr. Kolhatkar related a number of reminiscences which were characteristic of the man. He would take people by surprise. Once he announced a Gokhale special issue of the 'Sandesh' and it turned out to be not the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale issue but one dedicated to an exhaustive account of General Bapu Gokhale, the last Mahratta hero who fought the British on the battlefield. Mr. Kolhatkar also conducted an English daily called the 'Message' for a number of years in furtherance of the Home Rule movement.

Among other speakers were Messrs. Athavle, Patankar, M. S. Gokhale and Mrs. Saraswati Karnaikar. Mr. A. H. Gadre thanked the president and the speakers and pleaded for a magnificent memorial to Kolhatkar.

FREE SANSKRIT CLASSES—Under the auspices of Shriman Muni Maharaj Shri Mohanlalji Jain Central Library Sanskrit Pathshala, Pandit Nagesh Pandeya will conduct free Sanskrit classes for high school and college students from 8 to 10 a.m. (S.T.) and from 8 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) every day since yesterday, in the Library Hall, near Madhavbaug. Jains as well as non-Jains can join the classes. Night classes will be conducted only after the Curfew Order is withdrawn.

ADD LUSTRE TO YOUR HAIR

Often you hear it said of a woman, 'what a beautiful head of hair!' Or of a man, 'how well-groomed and smart his hair is!' Are you sure that people are saying this about you? Or are you neglecting your hair, forgetting that lustrous, healthy, tidy hair can make all the difference to your appearance? Worse still, are you letting your hair get thin, weak and dull. It's more than a coincidence that men and women who take a pride in their appearance take care of their hair—by using Coty Brilliantine. Coty Brilliantine gives new life and lustre to listless hair, makes beautiful hair more lovely still and adds a delightful and fascinating fragrance to every head.

Coty LIQUID BRILLIANTINE recommended for every woman who takes a pride in her appearance.

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BOMBAY ELECTORAL ROLL

Franchise Qualifications

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

The public of Bombay are aware that the fresh electoral rolls of both the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council are now under preparation.

Attention of citizens is drawn to the fact that according to the franchise qualifications prescribed for the Bombay Legislative Assembly, registration is made only on application in the case of persons claiming enrolment by virtue of holding certain qualifications. These qualifications are: the passing of the Matriculation or the School-leaving certificate examination of the Bombay University or of an equivalent examination and in the case of a lady, if she is literate, i.e. able to read and write in some language selected by her or her husband possesses requisite qualifications, i.e. she is the wife of a person paying income-tax etc.

Of course, besides the above, the elector must be of at least 21 years of age and must have resided within the constituency for at least 180 days in the previous financial year.

Those persons qualified under the above franchise qualifications who have not so far applied to the Collector of Bombay for enrolment are hereby requested to do so without further loss of time. These applications will be received at the Collector's Office up to the 10th July 1941. Forms of applications, in respect of the two special qualifications mentioned above have been printed by the B.P.C.C. and they can be had at the office of the B.P.C.C. and also at all the Ward Offices.

Podar Ayurvedic College

The Government of Bombay has extended the date for acceptance of applications for admission to the Rambilas Anandilal Podar Ayurvedic College at Bombay to June 25.

The medium of instruction at the College will be Hindi.

Corporation Adjourns On Monday

BOMBAY: Monday.

The Municipal Corporation was adjourned on Monday apparently to protest against the arrests of the four Labour leaders, viz: Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar, More and Shahid, who are Municipal Councillors, under the Defence of India Act.

Mr. Salebhoy A. Kader moved adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Mr. Achrekar. Mr. A. P. Sabawala wanted to know the reason of the adjournment, but the Mayor said no reason was necessary. If he did not want adjournment, he might vote against the motion.

The proposition was put to vote and carried by a large majority. The Mayor adjourned the House till Thursday, 2-30 p.m.

Protest Against Workers' Leaders' Arrest

A meeting of the Samaj Samta Sangh was held on Sunday night at the Sangh's premises to protest against the action of the Government in arresting the Labour leaders of Bombay, who were fighting for the cause of Labour.

The Samaj Samta Sangh also protests against the Madras Government for their action of stopping the classes of the Adult Education Campaign conducted by students.

Scholarships For Muslim Students

The following 18 scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to poor and deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, 92, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay, so as to reach by 30th June, 1941 in the prescribed form of the Anjuman which will be supplied on request:—

8 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships—each of Rs. 90 p.a.: Arts and Science (Arabic Second Language preferred), 4 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships—each of Rs. 144 p.a.: (Medical and Art) B.T., B. Ag. 2 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Scholarships—each of Rs. 96 p.a.: Commerce and Industry. 1 Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani Scholarship of Rs. 144 p.a. (For Kaira or Broach students). 1 Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship of Rs. 144 p.a.: Science, Engineering, etc. 1 Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship of Rs. 90 p.a.: Technical Education. 1 Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Scholarship of Rs. 50: Veterinary.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NAGARS

Applications for scholarships are invited by the Trustees of the Vadanagara Nagar Vidyettejak Fund, from Vadanagara Nagar students intending to study in Bombay colleges for Medicine, Science, Commerce or Technical courses. Applications from old and new candidates should reach the Managing Trustee, Mr. D. T. Tripathi, at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the 28th of June, 1941.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR JAINS

Applications are invited by the Hony. Secretaries of the Jain Association of India, from Jain Swetamber Murtipujak students studying in the Arts, Science, Engineering, Medical, Technical and Commerce Colleges for the scholarships to be awarded by this Association for the year 1941/1942. Those desirous to apply should write to the Hony. Secretaries for the printed application forms before the 30th June 1941 with one anna postage stamp to Godiji's Chawl, Pydhowni, Bombay 3.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR JAIN LADY STUDENT

Applications are invited before the 30th June, 1941 for Shrimati Lilavati Bholabhai Mohanlal Jhaveri Vidyarthini Jain Scholarship to be awarded to a Shwetamber Moortipoojak lady student who has secured the highest number of marks at the last Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay and who has joined college for higher studies. Applications should be on the prescribed form, which can be had from Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 26.

'Oriental' Meeting

Move To Throw Out Report Fails

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Oriental Insurance Company was held at the Company's office on Monday evening, when the report and statement of accounts was adopted by a large majority.

At the outset, on a point of order raised by Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, two representatives, one of the Hong Kong and Shangai Banking Corporation and another of the Imperial Bank of India, should not be allowed to be present at the meeting as they were not shareholders, the chairman, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas upheld the point.

Mr. R. B. Kantawala moved that the business of the meeting should be adjourned, with a view to settle the dispute between the share-holders and policy-holders, if possible by arbitration.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Pashabhai C. Patel wanted to lodge his protest against certain happenings in the affairs of the company. From the very inception of the company, it was understood that the policy holders of the Company would have a voice in the affairs of the Company. An attempt was now being made to take away their rights under the legal pretext. He appealed to the share-holders in the interests of the future stability of the Company to restore the policy holders the rights which they had been enjoying.

Mr. J. M. Velinkar suggested that if not in law at least in equity, it was necessary that one Director should be exclusively by share-holders, three by policy-holders and eight jointly.

Mr. R. B. Kantawala said that since the Board had made no response to his proposal to settle the dispute by arbitration, they should record their protest by throwing out the report.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia deplored the attempt that was being made to create a split between the share-holders and policy-holders. The policy-holders wanted the legal opinion to be taken. The opinion went against them. They had also gone to a Court of Law, and now, therefore, they should await the verdict of the Court.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that it was no use using bitter words while appealing for equity. And to throw out the report would be a useless demonstration. The report was carried by a large majority.

A dividend of Rs. 125 per share was declared. The election of Sir Sorabji Saklatwala was confirmed.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas announced that Mr. Walchand Hirachand had tendered resignation of his directorship, and the Board had accepted it. And, therefore, there was no motion before the House for his election.

Sir Purushottamdas also announced that Mr. C. H. Bhaba had written to him expressing his desire to withdraw from the contest. Therefore, Sir Rahimtula Chinoy was re-elected without opposition.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Messrs. Chandbhai Dossubhai were appointed auditors.

A bonus of one month's salary was sanctioned.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION FAILS

Oriental Assurance Company Meeting

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania)

When the High Court reopened yesterday after the Summer Vacation, an application was made, ex-parte, by Mr. V. F. Tarapore-walla on behalf of two of the shareholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd., for an Interim Injunction to restrain the company from preventing the applicants and other policy-holders from voting 'inter alia' on the election of Directors at its meeting.

His Lordship after hearing Counsel refused to grant the "Interim Injunction" sought by the applicants as the meeting of the company relevant to the matter was to be held the same afternoon. His Lordship, however, granted to the applicants leave under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to file a representative suit.

Government Of India And The War

ECONOMIC RESOURCES BOARD PUBLICATION.

Statutory and other notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding matters relating to the trade and commerce of British India in connection with the war from September 1, 1940 to November 30, 1940, have been published in a single volume by the Economic Resources Board.

The publication, which is fifth of a series, reproduces the Rules framed under the Defence of India Act, 1939, relating to the trade and commerce of British India as amended up to and including September 30, 1940, and statutory and other notices concerning imports and exports, finance, trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property, the control of tea, rubber, etc., and miscellaneous subjects including supplies, labour, wages, insurance, transport, freights, patents and designs.

Mr. D. G. Savarkar Hale & Hearty In London

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. D. G. Savarkar, first editor and founder of 'Lokamanya' who is in England for the last two years is doing quite well.

Relieve Distress In Stricken Malabar And Bengal

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL FOR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

The President, Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, writes:—

Full reports of the extent of damage and distress in the cyclone and flood affected areas of Malabar and the Districts of Barisal and Noakhali in Bengal are not yet available. But eye witness accounts from these who have arrived in Bombay from the afflicted parts tell a gruesome tale of death, destruction, destitution and acute human distress.

Nobody in Malabar is able to recall to memory anything like what has happened now. In the affected areas it is difficult to find even one structure intact. Naturally poor as the people from these areas are, these floods and cyclone have rendered them utterly helpless and dependant on public charity.

In the two Districts of Bengal also the condition is extremely grave. Apart from thousands of lives lost as a result of the unparalleled cyclone that swept over them, reports of human distress have revealed the urgency of immediate relief on an extensive scale.

The Ramakrishna Mission has already organised relief centres in the affected parts of Bengal and Malabar. We are happy to learn that the South Indian Association in Bombay has already started collection of funds for relief in Malabar. The Association is co-operating with the Ramkrishna Mission relief work and has decided to forward their collection to the Mission.

I appeal, therefore, to the generous people of Bombay to send their contribution for relief work in Malabar or Bengal either direct to the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay 21 or to the General Secretary, the South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged.

Economic And Industrial Survey In Province

REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN KHANDESH NOW AVAILABLE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In Volume I of the Report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, 1938-40, published by the Government, the Committee has referred to the information collected by it from various sources regarding the conditions, handicaps and difficulties of cottage and small-scale industries in certain districts in the Province of Bombay. The Committee has suggested that these Notes should be printed separately for each district as Volume II of the Report of the Committee for general information, in order that public interest might be stimulated in the economic and industrial conditions of the Province.

These reports, however, needed revision, reshaping and editing before they could be printed and published. The reports had also to be translated into the principal regional language or languages of the district concerned.

As the work of editing, revising and reshaping of the reports of the nineteen districts in English and translating them in the principal language or languages of the districts, and correcting the printed proofs received from the Press involved a considerable amount of labour and time, it was not possible to publish the districts reports earlier.

Most of these reports have now been sent to the Press for final printing, and the reports on the economy and industries of the West Khandesh district in English and Marathi have now been published as pamphlets for sale to the public. Copies of the reports can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

The reports relating to the Thana and Surat districts in English have also been published. The rest of the reports will be published as soon as they are printed.

DON'T RUN AWAY FROM TROUBLE

'M. D.' Appeals To Students To Face Riots With God On Thin Lips

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

An appeal to face any communal disturbances that might occur again with God on their lips was made by Mr. Mahadev Desai, addressing students of the Gujarat Vinay Mandir, in the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith. He said that the Vidyapith kept aglow the ideal of its founder—Mahatma Gandhi, who wanted to teach the world the lessons of non-violence through India. It was against their tradition that a student of one community should rejoice at the stabbing of a student of another community. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to win Swaraj within one year. He made elaborate preparations for it and entertained high hopes of the country, but after twenty years it was not known how far from or near Swaraj they were. But they had to continue walking untiringly till the goal was reached.

DURING FLOODS

At the time of the floods of 1926, when the Sabarmati Ashram was in danger of being submerged, Mahatma Gandhi advised those who were afraid of the floods to leave the Ashram but appealed to the rest to stick to their posts, undeterred by the floods. No one left the Ashram.

Communal disturbances, which were more dangerous than floods were approaching them and they should face them with the same spirit which inspired the inmates of the Ashram in 1926.—A. P.

BAN ON WEAPONS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

The District Magistrate has passed an order to-day under the District Police Act prohibiting in the city of Ahmedabad and within a radius of five miles for a further period of one month from 18th June carrying of weapons such as knives, guns, lathis, etc., and publicly uttering cries, slogans, singing songs, playing music, delivering harangues, etc., for the preservation of public peace and public safety.—A. P.

GUJARAT (Punjab).—Report of a serious clash between two zamindar parties over the partition of a piece of land, resulting in two being killed instantaneously and one seriously injured necessitating removal to hospital, comes from Sheikhpur. The police have effected a dozen arrests in this connection.

NO INCIDENTS ON MONDAY

But Police Vigil Continues

BOMBAY, Monday.

There were no incidents to-day in the localities affected by communal disturbances.

Police vigil, however, was tightened up in view of the stray cases of assault on Sunday.

The atmosphere in the mixed localities was normal in the morning, most of the shops being open.

Curfew seems to have been enforced rigorously in several localities on Sunday night. As many as 26 citizens were arrested in Maharbouri section for transgressing the curfew order while the arrests in Princess Street totalled about 25.

A minor diversion occurred at about three in the afternoon when a man belonging to a Relief Committee complained to the police that one of his companions who was walking along a street was hit by a soda water bottle. The complainant is alleged to have stated that he removed the injured man to a hospital, and got him treated.

The police on receipt of the complaint went to the spot where the incident is alleged to have occurred. Investigations on the spot revealed to them that the complaint was false. It is stated that enquiries made at a hotel adjacent to the place where the incident is alleged, revealed to the police that no such incident occurred.

The police have taken a statement from the complainant. The case is marked false and malicious by the police.

A CORRECTION

In connection with the solitary stabbing incident which took place on Sunday, it was stated in our Monday's issue that "thirteen persons were injured." This was a mistake. Thirteen persons were arrested but not "injured," on the occasion.

Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti

Mr. H. S. Kalnad writes as under:—

With the permission of the Schools Committee of Bombay Municipality, the A. K. Seva Samiti has opened a free Kannada Primary School, on Sunday, at Modak House-Udhyam, corner of Ranade Road, Shivaji Park, for the use of those residents of Karnatak living at Dadar near Shivaji Park. The Institution will be working from 6 to 10 a.m. (S.T.) without interfering with their working hours.

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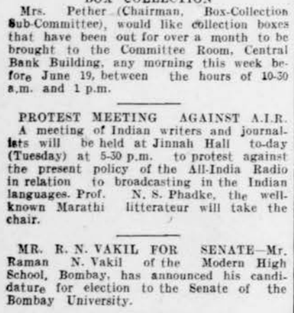

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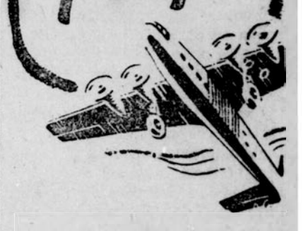

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1941.

HINDU MAHASABHA

The decision of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to postpone giving effect to the Madura resolution on direct action is not altogether surprising. But what concerns the country as well as the Mahasabha most is the nature of some of the arguments advanced in support of the postponement. One of the reasons is that Government have made fairly satisfactory response to the demands of the Mahasabha as formulated at Madura in December last. The most important demand in the Madura resolution was an immediate declaration by Government that "Dominion Status, as contemplated in the Statute of Westminster shall be conferred on India within one year of the termination of the war and the Constitution so framed as to ensure the integrity and indivisibility of India as a State and Nation, while providing legitimate safeguards for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities on the lines laid down by the League of Nations". The resolution also demanded the abandonment of Government's policy of encouraging minorities virtually "to dictate to the majority or veto progress; compulsory military training for youths in schools and colleges; and the manufacture of all possible kinds of war supplies". And the resolution ended by declaring that "in case Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied in the resolution before the 31st of March 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action".

Wrong Reasons

If the present Calcutta resolution had only stated that, apart from the response to the above demands, the situation created by the approach of the war to India and the many riots in the country made immediate direct action inexpedient, it would have been understandable. But the emphasis on the correspondence between the President and the Viceroy and the fresh statements by the Secretary of State suggests that in the altered circumstances the response from Government is sufficiently satisfactory to postpone direct action. If that is the real attitude of the Mahasabha it is most regrettable. It weakens the hands of those who are striving to get better response from Government to demands very much like those of the Mahasabha. Government may turn round and say that even the Mahasabha, which threatened direct action, has indefinitely postponed it in view of their latest policy. Moreover, one is positively intrigued by the gibes at direct action by leaders like Dr. Moonje, who described it as a mere election stunt, or the President himself who advised postponement of "any foolish jail-seeking programme taking a lesson from the Congress fiasco." If the Mahasabha leaders regard every kind of direct action as foolish or as an election stunt, there is no meaning in the mere postponement of direct action, and more straightforward attitude would be to abandon such "folly" altogether.

Not On Sound National Lines

As an alternative, or perhaps a preliminary to direct action, the Mahasabha Committee has commended a constructive programme including "the creation of Hindu solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus." If the Mahasabha undertakes immediately and earnestly this task of consolidating all classes and caste among Hindus, including even the so-called Untouchables, it will, indeed, be a stupendous social achievement; and if the consolidation is on sound national lines it will also be a great political achievement. That this programme of consolidation is to be achieved by, among other things, organizing "Buy Hindu" campaigns and "supporting Hindu industries and concerns", shows that it is not on sound national lines. Apart from this inherent defect, Hindu consolidation will not be complete unless and until all irrational caste restrictions are removed and the abomination of untouchability is destroyed root and branch. Yet if the Mahasabha achieves all this, most other things in its programme will come almost automatically.

Disappointing Denial

The two mystery columns marching into Syria from Iraq are no longer a mystery. An Army Headquarters spokesman at Jerusalem has denied reports of the capture of Deir-ez-Zair itself. According to Ankara reports and American broadcasts, one column was actually dashing towards Palmyra from Deir-ez-Zair and another was not very far away from Aleppo. It now appears that these reports were no more than eager dreams. One even begins to wonder whether these dreamers had not imagined the existence itself of these columns! The Jerusalem denial is disappointing news because important, almost decisive, results were expected from British operations in Northern and Central Syria.

The position, therefore, is that the campaign is exclusively concentrated on the main Beirut-Damascus front and it is on this front that the final decision will be forced. Reports from Free French Headquarters in London and an American broadcast from Cairo would suggest that Damascus and Beirut would not take more than a few days to fall. After the disappointment about Deir-ez-Zair it is instinctive to accept these suggestions with great reserve. Official communiques themselves indicate that progress is slow and that the Vichy forces are offering resistance on the whole front. This resistance may be "variable" but since it is undoubtedly being offered, the capture of Beirut and Damascus will not, we fear, be an entirely easy job. We do note, in this connection, that Cairo military circles still hope for a "peaceful and amicable settlement" of everything in Syria. But it must be remembered that Vichy has rejected Britain's suggestion to cease resisting.

Bombay Electoral Rolls

As the fresh electoral rolls of both the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are due to be published on the 20th instant, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has announced that copies of these rolls will be kept in the B. P. C. C. office and also in the offices of the District Congress Committees; and he requests that the public should inspect the rolls and that if qualified persons are not already enrolled, they should get their names duly enrolled by making applications to the Collector of Bombay, Electoral Office Town Hall. As the time allowed for making good omissions is only ten days and as the procedure for fresh entries is a little cumbersome to the ignorant people, the E. F. C. C. should make in time all the necessary arrangements to help such people. The men at the Congress Enquiry Office should know the procedure thoroughly and, if possible, should have with them the necessary forms to be filled in.

Frankly Speaking

Japanese Demonstration

According to a Chungking report some units of a strong Japanese naval force of over a hundred warships, concentrated off the Chekiang coast, are steaming southwards. The concentration is interpreted as involving the likelihood of a major Japanese move in the southern Pacific, one possibility being that "Japan may make a strong display of force with the object of frightening the Netherlands East Indies...." This is by no means impossible. On the other hand, it is not possible to believe that Batavia would now agree to be frightened and modify its "final reply". When, therefore, the demonstration fails, what would Japan do? The "southward" plan was at least partially based on a complete or substantial liquidation of the "China incidents." Recent reports, however, suggest that Japan is now faced not only by Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek but also the Communists. Again, Japan must hesitate to risk a conflict with America and Britain. But Batavia has placed Japan in a fix. She incurs the danger of taking on more than she can deal with if she rejects the final reply and loses her prestige if she does not.

Is It Inevitable?

Ever since the commencement of the war the people on the Western Coast of India, particularly the people of the two Kanaras, have been put to severe inconvenience, discomfort and loss in trade owing to Government's requisitioning the vessels carrying passengers and cargo on the coast between Bombay and Mangalore. The alternative means of transport, by rail and bus, are extremely inconvenient and far more costly to the people of these coastal districts. The trade in these districts known to be very poor, has been much dislocated and lakhs of men have suffered considerable loss. Repeated representations have been made by them to Government but they have all gone in vain. Military requirements must certainly be met but, surely, Government can release a couple of ships for maintaining a minimum regular service between Bombay and Mangalore. We cannot believe that the continued loss and inconvenience suffered by the people in these districts is inevitable under war conditions. We understand that on other coastlines of the country there has not been such complete stoppage of steamer traffic as it has been in the case of the Bombay-Mangalore line. The services in the Bay of Bengal are continuing without any material diminution. The Madras-Rangoon Service, too, was resumed after a couple of months' suspension through good offices, it is said, of the Commerce Member. Cannot the Commerce Member show any kindness to the poor districts of Kanara?

Local Self-Government Directory

The Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, deserves to be congratulated on bringing out a Directory of Local Self-Government in India with special reference to the Bombay Province. The Directory is a huge tome which is nearly 10 inches long, 6 1/2 inches broad and four inches thick and is truly encyclopaedic in its scope. As its Editor, Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, Director of the L. S. G. Institute, points out in his introductory note, the book "omits practically nothing that is worth knowing about every Municipality and District Local Board in the province of Bombay and embraces important items of information regarding these units throughout India." It contains in its 1,100 pages: (1) the history, constitution and the activities of the L. S. G. Institute, (2) a summary of the recommendations of the Kale Committee of 1939, (3) brief accounts of the activities of each of the Municipalities and District Boards in the Province of Bombay, (4) full information about the Presidency Town Corporations in India, (5) ample, miscellaneous information, including statistics, bearing on local self-government and an exhaustive bibliography of books useful to local bodies. With more rigorous and discriminating editing and the use of thinner paper and smaller type the book could well have been made much handier. But so far as its contents are concerned, it is a veritable mine of information invaluable to all those who are actively interested in local self-government.

How Holland Fights Nazi "New Order"

Since last February, tension in Holland has risen. That month was characterised by serious strikes and riots. Between February 9 and 12 there was street fighting in Amsterdam, and when it was announced that a trial would be held in the Hague of the members of a secret sabotage organisation, a wave of unrest swept over the country. Towards the end of February riots broke out in Amsterdam, and on February 25 and 26 street fighting occurred as a result, the Germans said, "of the action of paid British agents, mainly Jews". Martial law was declared throughout North Holland, and heavy fines were imposed, writes a Dutch correspondent in "Economist".

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As the result of the serious disturbances, Dutch Nazis were appointed commissioners of the provinces of Utrecht, Limburg and North Holland, martial law being raised on March 5. Employers were forbidden to pay wages for the hours of labour lost in the strikes—apparently they were willing to do so. At the beginning of March a decree was issued declaring all Dutchmen liable to the labour service. This service is now confined to "occupied territory," but it is generally expected that it will be extended to Germany, where more than 110,000 Dutchmen are already forced to work.

Not only labour but all other Dutch resources are slowly but surely being transferred to Germany. In an address given on February 8 at Amsterdam, Dr. Fisch Boeck, Commissioner General for Economy and Finance, boasted that Dutch imports from and exports to Germany now nearly equalled each other and had reached an amount equal to £5,000,000 monthly. It should be remembered, however, that Dutch exports to Germany consist largely of food which substantially benefits the German people, while German exports to Holland mainly consist of military supplies for the German army and raw materials for the Dutch engineering and metal industries.

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On April 1 the new President of the Nederlandsche Bank, the Dutch Nazi Rost Van Tonningen announced that clearing between Germany and Holland had come to an end. All "financial barriers" between the two countries had been raised. Rost Van Tonningen did not announce what would happen to the huge debts which Germany had accumulated on its clearing with Holland. The rate of exchange which is now "normal" is, of course, highly advantageous to Germany: 100 R.M. equal to Fl. 75.36. The raising of the financial barrier makes it much easier for Germany to buy Dutch industrial shares.

In the end this process must give the German Herrenvolk complete control of the key points of Dutch industry and trade. That the Dutch themselves realise this is indicated by the fact that a spectacular rise in the quotations on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange during the last months of 1940 has been followed by an equally spectacular drop in the first months of 1941. There are other factors, however, which determine a black outlook for the general investor. The profit tax will, it is expected, be raised from 30 to 45 per cent. The 'Het Volk', a labour daily which has been taken over by the Dutch Nazis insists on a limitation of all dividends to six per cent. The bond market is decidedly pessimistic.

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The decline in the standard of living continues. Prices are slowly rising and supplies for the home market getting more and more scarce. Reconstruction work is still severely hampered by the lack of building materials. Far more trees are cut down than is justified because there are hardly any imports of timber. It is announced that genuine coffee will be no longer available from the end of April. The rationing of textile products presents every Dutchman with the difficult problem of how to divide the fixed number of points, which is clearly insufficient. Between February 1 and September 1 this year he may spend a hundred points. A suit is valued at 80 points, a rain coat at 65 points, a pair of trousers at 28 and a shirt at 24. Sheets, blankets, overcoats and women's coats are only available after special requests have been granted. There is an extensive "black market" for textile points, and hundreds of shops have been closed because of "fraud".

There are no signs of starvation, but the diet is rather monotonous. The standard of health is declining, and many people died in a severe influenza epidemic which swept over Holland in the first two months this year when some people had not sufficient coal to heat one room even in bitter cold.

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The struggle against the Dutch Nazis is getting more and more bitter. The Dutch Quisling, Ir Mussert, has recently paid many visits to Germany, but the Germans do not seem to have made up their mind whether to hand over all nominal power to the N.S.B. now or defer this to a later date. It must have been an unpleasant surprise to Ir Mussert that the National Front (or "Firestone Movement") of Arnold Meyer, a Catholic Fascist and a bitter enemy of the Dutch Nazis was granted permission to hold public meetings some time ago.

The Nederlandsche Unie, however, is still being boycotted by the Germans, and its leading triumvirate who are still courageously criticising the Dutch Nazis are faced with the dilemma of whether to declare in favour of the "New Order" and to lose most of the Unie's 700,000 members or to declare against the "New Order" and risk a disbanding of the movement. As many of the Unie's members are Catholics, it is of interest to note that relations between Dutch Catholics and Nazis are worse than ever. In the beginning of February Dutch bishops issued a pastoral letter in which they declared that sacraments should be withheld from Dutch Nazis.

It is, therefore, not difficult to guess the mood of the Dutch after a year of the German occupation. They hate the Germans more bitterly than ever. The number of those who listen to the broadcasts from London is so big that the Germans some time ago threatened the Dutch with confiscation of all radio sets. German-sponsored institutions like the Winter Relief and Labour Service are boycotted by all patriots. Ir Mussert declared some time ago that his movement included one per cent of all Dutchmen. It is safe to assume that the other 99 per cent are only waiting for an opportune moment to throw off the German yoke.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER'S CONFIDENCE

"We Will Win The Battle Of The Atlantic"

BY JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD, THE NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER.

The Battle of the Atlantic, the very crux of democracy's struggle for a free world, will reach its greatest intensity during the coming months. I am confident that we will win that battle, and I am proud as well as confident, because I know that, right in the thick of it, playing a major part in every phase of the struggle, is the Norwegian mercantile marine.

Second only to the British merchant fleet on the side of the Allied democracies, and superior to any ocean-going fleet on the Axis side, the Norwegian merchant navy is—so our friends say—a decisive factor in the vital struggle to keep open the sea-lines between the American arsenal of democracy and the British fortress of freedom.

To-day there are thousands of Free Norwegians who have come as volunteers from all over the world to join the Norwegian military forces. To-day we have in Great Britain the nucleus of a new army with modern equipment which will be ready to go as an expeditionary force of freedom to drive the enemy out of our land. To-day we have a new Norwegian

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

Communal Riots And Satyagraha

(By J. B. KRIPALANI)

III

It is a fact that as communal riots spread and become more common, the mass of the people, specially as they are unarmed, become panicky and as a consequence are obliged to rely upon whatever precarious protection is offered to them by the Government. People can't live in uncertainty. We may prescribe silent and patient suffering, as the better part of political wisdom; we may not like people to approach the Government under any circumstance, but as long as the psychological conditions for such approach exist, people will resort to it. They will do so with as increasing frequency as communal riots grow in intensity and numbers. Even Congressmen may ultimately drift in to this suicidal policy, if workable alternative remedy is not suggested to them.

* * * *

It is held that communal riots are the work of goondas and a community can't be non-co-operated against because of the action of the criminal portion thereof. It is, however, not true that communal riots are entirely or even mainly the work of goondas. They are mainly due to the consistent and persistent preaching of ill-will and hate, they are due to false and malicious propaganda freely indulged in. Communal leaders are wholly responsible for this propaganda. The recent riots have shown a great deal of pre-arrangement and organisation. They are not the result of momentary religious fanaticism and communal frenzy. All this organisation was surely not the work of goondas! The goondas take advantage of a situation created by their betters. They justify their orgies on altruistic communal and religious grounds. By constant preaching they are induced to believe that they are rendering service to their community and religion. They are not averse to combining profit with religious merit even as their betters did before in history. They rarely touch the property of members of their own community. They never kill their fellow-religionist. Also it must not be forgotten that these law-breakers get sympathy and help from their community. When they are arrested and put up for trial, the community subscribes funds and arranges defence. How can communities behaving in that fashion escape responsibility? Under the prevailing circumstances the goondas of each community must be considered the special responsibility of that community.

* * * *

That the goondas are not moved by mere considerations of loot is borne out by the fact that whenever aggression has been adequately answered and the community attacked has hit back hard, the goondas belonging to the aggressive community, have called a speedy halt. Why? Just to save the members of their own community. The public opinion of the community has been roused to such an extent that the goondas find it difficult and almost impossible to indulge in their nefarious activities even though these bring them profit. Under the new circumstances created communal riots are known to have speedily collapsed.

Even for leadership that seeks to advance the so-called good of the community by creating ill-will and hate, the community must to a great extent be held responsible. This is so in all group conflicts. The leaders of the group may bungle and may induce the group to follow a course of action involving conflict and strife. If the policy is wrong and mistaken the group has certainly to pay the price for following foolish and vicious leadership. 'The fathers have eaten of sour grapes and the childrens' teeth are on edge.'

* * * *

There is nothing new or extraordinary in communities being made responsible for the actions of their members. We Congressmen, pledged as we are to non-violence in the National struggle, can only advise the use and organisation of non-violent weapons. Of course, Gandhiji has already said that use of force is any day better than cowardly submission and running away. This sentiment expressed by him has suprised many. The League people, of all others, are wroth. They have thereby found justification for their usually foul attacks as if Gandhiji's non-violence was a pledge given to their violence, which he has now broken. However it is nothing new that Gandhiji has said. He has often expressed such sentiments before. He expressed them in 1917 in Champaran when the Kisans left their homes and women folk at the mercy of the Planters' men and saved themselves by flight. All this does not abrogate a jot from his faith in non-violence as the better way.

* * * *

To resume our discussion, the difficulties of the situation are many and some of them almost insurmountable. But they must

(Continued on page 8 Col. 4)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, June 15.
Declaring that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against the Negroes, President Roosevelt to-day called on the Office of Production Management to deal effectively with the situation of "grave national importance."

—Reuter.

* * * *

Mr. Savarkar has denounced Gandhiji's cult of non-violence as "absolutely sinful."

Mr. Savarkar's slogan should be: "The path to Heaven (Printer, the word 'is' Heaven) leads through the rifle's barrel."

* * * *

By abandoning the "ill advised" (!) Madura resolution, the Hindu Mahasabha, says Sir J. P. Srivatsava, "has raised itself in the estimation of all right thinking men."

It raised itself in our estimation immediately on passing the Madura resolution—in anticipation of the Calcutta decision.

* * * *

By the way, it raised the Junior Colleague, too, in his own estimation when Doctor B. S. Moonje claimed that the resolution was an "election stunt."

In his egotistical enthusiasm the Junior Colleague has not, however, forgotten that Doctor Moonje also has raised himself in his, the J. C.'s estimation.

* * * *

Following immediately on the King's Birthday Honours' List, the Qaid-e-Azam has been pleased to announce his next Working Committee.

Our congratulations to the newly honoured as well as those who have received a bar to their old decoration.

* * * *

A British spokesman in Jerusalem now denies that one of the Iraq columns has captured Deir-ez-Zor.

This is not fair to American broadcasters in Ankara. At least this denial should have been postponed till these gentlemen, supported by Reuter, had pushed the two columns into Aleppo and Tripoli.

* * * *

"Extensive manoeuvres" are again taking place in the Soviet Union according to the Swiss Radio.

If this is not sheer propaganda, the Soviet Union is protes—manoeuvring too much.

* * * *

"In short M. Stalin knows that if he co-operates with Hitler, Moscow will quickly become a second Vichy."

—Anglo-Indian despatch from London.

Then why worry as to what M. Stalin is going to do?

* * * *

Some Japanese naval units are reported to be steaming southwards with a view to frightening the Dutch East Indies.

After receiving the latter's "final reply" they, too, will probably withdraw as an expression of Japan's grave displeasure plus a generous desire to give the Dutch East Indies another chance.

* * * *

BRITISH EVACUEES FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Courtesy Of Italians

They remembered their own 150,000 or so.

—Headlines.

* * * *

On and on went the bore, his subject being "mental aberration."

"Of course", he declared presently, "there are degrees of insanity."

A gleam shot into the eyes of one exasperated listener.

"If that's so", he snapped, "I'll bet you took an Honours one."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Those who come early to avoid the crowd make the crowd.

* * * *

It is easier to renew a good resolution than a promissory note.

* * * *

Beware of the man who never did anything wrong. There's a first time for everything.

* * * *

A woman thinks that there is only one man in the world whose wife is perfect.

* * * *

A New York youth lost Rs. 3,000,000 in less than three seconds recently. The heiress said "no"

* * * *

As a matter of fact, your neighbors think just as disagreeable things about you as you think about them.

Navta Falls To Allied Forces

DAMASCUS IN SIGHT: BEIRUT TO FOLLOW SUIT

Moroccans And Shias To Go Over To Free French?

JERUSALEM, June 16.

Heavy fighting occurred in the Allied central sector of Syria, announces a British G. H. Q. Communique.

As the result of a flanking movement, the Allied forces have occupied Navta, some ten miles from Damascus, stated an army headquarters spokesman.

THE SPOKESMAN CONFIRMED THE CAPTURE OF KISWE ITSELF. AN ALLIED COLUMN IS ALSO BEGINNING TO "WORK UP" EAST OF ADLIYA—EIGHT MILES DUE EAST OF KISWE—ON THE FRINGE OF THE DESERT, HE SAID.

The capture by the Allies of the town of Jezzin, in the Lebanese Hills East of Sidon, has brought the troops in this sector in level with the column pushing up the coastal road to Beirut. The spokesman denied reports that British troops from Iraq had taken Dier Ez Zor on the Euphrates, 50 miles inside Syria.

Complete calm reigns in Beirut, according to a report quoted by the Ankara radio.

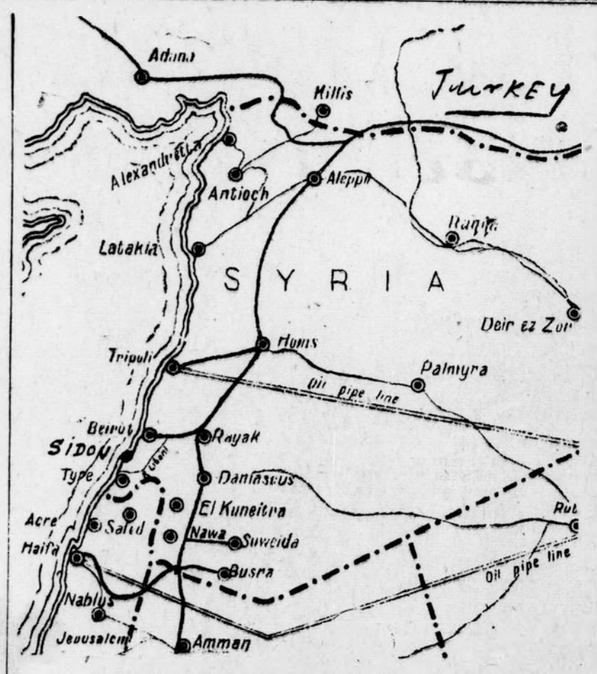
In Damascus, the Syrian Prime Minister has issued a proclamation inviting the people to remain cool and stating that the situation "in no way gives rise to anxiety", with every measure being taken to protect life and property.—Reuter.

The possible surrender of Beirut in a few days was foreshadowed by Mr. Power, the National Broadcasting Corporation correspondent in a broadcast from Cairo. He said that the foreign legion and Sepegalese are resisting the Allied army in Syria, but Moroccans and Shias are reported to be showing signs of going over to the Free French.

Mr. Power added that 200 to 300 Germans, who had entered the country to reinforce German and Italian groups released from concentration camps, have now fled to Aleppo

German bombers and pilots and some French planes are operating from Aleppo, but the R. A. F. dominates the Syrian skies. Vichy air reinforcements and supplies were previously flown in from Tunis, but not enough have arrived.

Referring to the important part played by the cavalry in the Allied advance, Mr. Power says that since the French have only one armoured division and this is not too modern, and considering the method of the war, the cavalry have come into their own."—Reuter.



British move to encircle Da mascus.

Don't Neglect Industry

Blackpool Resolution Says It Is As Important As Man-Power For Services

LONDON, June 16.

The British Government was urged to regard the manning of industry as of equal importance with man-power for the services in a resolution passed by the Congress of National Union of General and Municipal Workers at Blackpool to-day.

Mr. Charles Duke, General Secretary, stated: "We are fighting against totalitarian states and there are no lines of demarcation there. There is no limitation of production and supply. There is no raw material unextracted for war effort."

The management of this country, he added, must understand that the men will not be content to stand idle at the lathe and in the workshop with nothing to do. In every factory and workshop in this country there should be committees of men and management to see that from the highest to the lowest team spirit could operate.—Reuter.

Breaches On S. I. Railway

Transhipment At Shoranur To Continue Till June 20

TRICHINOPOLY, June 16.

The Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Railway at Trichinopoly wires that through running on the Kuttipuram section has been resumed on and from June 15.

Through running on the Palaygadi-Poyyanur section and the Ottapalam-Shoranur section is expected to be resumed on the afternoon of June 17 and the morning of June 20 respectively.

Transhipment of passengers, newspapers, luggage and parcels not exceeding one maund per package at the breach spot between Ottapalam and Shoranur up to June 20 and between Ollur and Pudukad until further advice will continue.—United Press.

20,000 Affected By Floods

SHILLONG, June 16.

Twenty thousand people have been affected by the floods in and around Imphal due to the rivers of Imphal and Nambul being in spate, states a message received from Manipur.—United Press.

Tirur-Shoranur Service

The District Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Railway, Calicut, wires:—

The line between Kuttipuram and Tirur has since been restored, and restricted through train service on the Tirur-Shoranur section has been introduced from yesterday afternoon.

The breaches between Elimala and Payyanur are expected to be closed by to-morrow afternoon, and through running will be introduced soon after.—United Press.

Turkish Trade Mission For India

ANKARA, June 16.

M. Torhan Boray, a high official of the Ministry of Commerce, accompanied by several experts, is leaving for India shortly to increase trade.—Reuter.

MALAYA WAR LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED

KUALALAMPUR (Malay States), JUNE 16.

The Federated Malay States' ten million war loan launched this morning was over-subscribed three hours after the opening of banks.

The Federated Malay States previously subscribed a twenty million dollar loan in four days.

As before the proceeds of the new loan will be presented to the Imperial Government for war purposes.—Reuter.

OAKES PROBABLES

LONDON, June 16.

The following are the Oaks probables with jockeys to be run on June 19:—

Frenchkin (Cliffrictards); Firele (Jonee); Hill Hampton (Richardson); Faience (E. Wragg) Precocity (Beary); Commotion (Harry Wragg); Dancing Time (Perryman); Sunny Dear (Brennan); Sanatoga (Maher); Beausite (Taylor); Roman Empress (Lane); Turkana (Evans); Mercy (E. Smith); Chelan (Beaeley).

No Jockey has yet been selected for Firey Light.—Reuter.

Further Tests For S. African Troops

CAIRO, June 16.

A promise of further tests for South African Forces in the Middle East, following their deeds in Abyssinia, was made by Mr. Stallard, the Union Minister of Mines in a broadcast on the eve of his return to South Africa after a fortnight's visit to the units from his country.

Mr. Stallard said: "Following the splendid campaign in Abyssinia, further tests of further high achievement lie before us. Skilful generalship, the high tactical sense developed in all ranks and powers of endurance combined with 'elan', which is the hallmark of free men, have stood us in good stead and will carry us to Victory."—Reuter.

Italian Envoy Confers With Sarajoglu

LONDON, June 16.

The Italian Minister in Ankara had a conversation with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu, on Sunday, reports the Rome radio. The interview lasted for a considerable time.—Reuter.

OVER 20 MILLION POUNDS A MONTH

Australian War Expenditure On The Increase

BRISBANE, June 16.

By the end of this month, Australia's war expenditure will exceed 20 million Australian pounds a month and that rate must continue to increase, said the Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Fadden, in a speech here.

There was no reason why in a rich country like Australia gifts should not run into millions of pounds. Australia seemed to be working on a little more than the peacetime standard of saving.

"As democrats we would prefer to do things voluntarily but if they are not done, the only alternative is compulsion in some form", he added.—Reuter.

"ROME'S ACTION IS LARGELY ACADEMIC"

Washington Reaction To Italian Move Against U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Italy's retaliatory action in freezing American assets in Italy had been fully anticipated.

No official comment has been made, but it is generally considered that Rome's action is largely academic since the existing Italian currency regulations already prevent Americans from withdrawing investments from Italy.

The same applies to Germany. American assets in Italy are estimated at 142 million dollars and those in Germany 427 million dollars.—Reuter.

Berlin & Stockholm 'Phone Line Interrupted

LONDON, June 16.

Telephonic communication between Berlin and Stockholm was again interrupted on Saturday night, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Independent French Agency.

The lines were reopened on Sunday morning, but newspaper correspondents were instructed not to dictate dispatches, the message adds.—Reuter.

Effort To End Strike Fails

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.

Efforts to end the five-week strike in shipyards have failed. The strikers of Machinists' Unions have rejected proposals to resume work in 11 San Francisco shipyards.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR MONTENEGRO?

LONDON, June 16.

According to the Hungarian newspaper "Pesterllozd" quoted by the Lyons Radio, Montenegro will soon be proclaimed an Independent State and a member of the old Montenegrin dynasty will be placed on the throne.—Reuter.

Ribbentrop Leaves For Germany

ROME, June 16.

Following attendance at the signing of Tripartite Pact by the "independent" state of Croatia Von Ribbentrop left Venice for Germany at midnight. He was seen off by Count Ciano.—Reuter.

Lt.-Com. Anthony Burnell Nugent's Record

LONDON, June 16.

Three times in command of a destroyer sunk by enemy action—and three times saved—is the record of Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Burnell-Nugent in command of the destroyer "Jersey".

Married only on Wednesday, he was stated to-night to be perfectly safe". He commanded the destroyers "Havant" and "Hostile" lost at Dunkirk and by mine respectively.—Reuter.

"Baltimore" For Britain

BALTIMORE, June 15.

The test flight of a new bomber for the R. A. F. showed that the aircraft is "about as fast as most fighters flying in Europe" according to the makers—the Glenn Martin Company.

The bomber will be known by the R. A. F. as the "Baltimore" and the first batch will be sent to Britain next month.

The Manufacturers' Chief Engineer stated "the new plane for Britain is a very hot number."—Reuter.

The "United Press" learns that the next session of the Selection Board in connection with pilots for training for the Air India Reserve Force will be held in Delhi on July 21.

Army Of The Nile Takes Offensive

British Advance In Western Desert: Italian General Surrenders In Abyssinia

CAIRO, June 16.

A British offensive in the Western Desert against the Germans, heavy fighting against Vichy troops in Syria, and the continued rout of Italians in Abyssinia, where another two thousand Italians have surrendered with their General are recorded in a British G. H. Q. Communique issued to-day.—Reuter.

Italian General Surrenders

A British G. H. Q. 'Communique' announces: "Yesterday our troops in the Western Desert took offensive action against the enemy holding positions in the area south and south-east of Sollum. The operation is continuing."

SYRIA:—In spite of strong opposition by Vichy troops the Allied forces successfully captured Kiswe on our right sector and Sidon on the coast. Although every effort has been made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed in any operation in which the object was to counteract German infiltration and to forestall the arrival of more important German forces, heavy fighting is developing on the central sector.

ABYSSINIA:—Gen. Praloro with 2,000 Italian troops surrendered in the Soldu area. After the battle of the Lakes, the General with the remnants of his division took to the hills where he was finally forced to capitulate through lack of maintenance. Further north the Imperial forces continue to operate against the main Italian concentration. Patriots are vigorously engaging the enemy force in Jimma area but there is no military or political advantage in occupying Jimma.

The Italians in South-West Abyssinia have withdrawn from the village of Baco, south-east of Maji, it is learned in London.

IRAQ:—Nothing of importance to report.

Army Of The Nile Gets Busy

LONDON, June 16.

"The local advance" in the Sollum area in North Africa was made by forward elements of the army of the Nile, it is learned in London.

How far the advance has reached is not yet known but it is stressed that the advance was local and not general.

On the night of June 13|14, an Italian column in the Gambut area, about 40 miles west of Bardia, was apparently surprised by British forces and twelve Italian motor vehicles were destroyed.

WHAT AXIS THINKS

The British advance in the Sollum area on Sunday in North Africa is described as local progress in Italian and German High Command 'communiques' both of which state that the British attacked in force and the battle continues.

The Rome 'communique reports that the British "offensive" had been prepared over a number of days.

REMEMBER 'ROBINMOOR'

NEW YORK, June 26.

A call for strong action on the part of the United States to guard against such acts as the sinking of the American ship "Robinmoor" is made by the "Herald Tribune."

"That this episode would be tantamount under any of the old standards to a declaration of war on the United States goes without saying", the paper declares:

"It seems to this newspaper a complete authorisation for the United States to act with equal energy and, where our vital interests so imperatively dictate, that the seas should be restored to order, to announce with equal firmness that we will restore them to order and shoot down any piratical raiders which may try to interfere."—Reuter.

'ROBINMOOR' SURVIVORS

CAPETOWN, June 16.

A British ship was arrived here carrying 35 survivors of the "Robinmoor".—Reuter.

Churchill's Spetch

(Continued from page 1)

broken in the dust would have warded off from mankind the fearful ordeal it has had to undergo. But there was no unity or vision. And the nations let themselves be caught and felled by brutal violence or poisoned from within by subtle intrigue.

LION AND LION CUBS.

"And now", declared Mr. Churchill in conclusion "the old lion with her lion cubs at her side stands alone against the hunters who are armed with deadly weapons and impelled by desperate and destructive rage. Is tragedy to repeat itself once more? Ah no this is not the end of the tale. The stars in their courses proclaim deliverance of mankind. Not so easily shall onward progress of peoples be barred. Not so easily shall lights of freedom die. But time is short. Every month that passes adds to the length and to the perils of the journey that will have to be made. United we stand, divided we fall. The dark age returns. United we can save and guide the world."—Reuter.

'SYMBOL OF BRITAIN AROUSED'

ROCHESTER (New York), June 16.

Mr. Churchill as a "symbol of Britain aroused" received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester to-day. The degree was presented in a two-way trans-Atlantic radio hook up by President Alan Velentine and Mr. Churchill accepted the degree in a ten-minute speech which was broadcast in America. The well-known economist, Prof. Noel Hall, who is in charge of the Economic Warfare Department at the British Embassy at Washington accepted the degree on behalf of Mr. Churchill. The citation with the degree said: "Our hearts speak out to England. Our common cause is freedom. You lead that cause in England and Amrica admires you. May peace with freedom by your crowning 'work'".—Reuter.

British Bombers Hunt For Enemy Ships

R. A. F. Causes Extensive Damage In Ruhr Area

LONDON, June 16.

British bombers by daylight on Sunday resumed their search for enemy shipping off the Dutch and French coasts and in German territorial waters, announces the Air Ministry.

TWO SHIPS HIT

In the Estuary south of Borkum, an enemy cargo ship of about 1,000 tons was hit and the crew was seen to abandon the ship. Near The Hague a ship of 4,000 tons in a convoy was hit and set on fire and escorting flag ships were machine-gunned.

In another operation off the Dutch coast, a German boat was bombed and is believed to have sunk and an escorting supply ship about 6,000 tons was hit and damaged.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN RUHR TOWNS.

Extensive damage was done in the Ruhr by strong forces of R. A. F. bombers on Sunday night as well as in Cologne and Hanover areas, according to an Air Ministry Communique. In addition, the docks at Dunkirk were attacked and fighters raided aerodromes in France.

Three bombers are missing from the operations by night and by day against enemy shipping.—

Raid On Sicily

NICOSIA (Sicily): June 16.

Enemy aircraft dropped a stick of bombs upon Nicosia, it is officially stated here. There were a few service casualties but no material damage was caused.

Bombs were also dropped by enemy planes off Paphose in the Western approaches.

The raid occurred on Sunday.—Reuter.

Exploits Of Br. "Catalina" Flying Boat

LONDON, June 16.

An American-built "Catalina" flying boat of R. A. F. Coastal Command single-handed tackled four enemy aircraft attempting to attack shipping off Gibraltar and damaged and drove off all of them, states an Air Ministry 'communique.'

Four enemy aircraft were reported to have crashed in Portugal yesterday and it is thought probably this refers to the four planes routed by the "Catalina" which itself was undamaged and continued its patrol duties.

Alert Sounded In London

LONDON, June 16.

After a quiet evening when no bombs were reported to have been dropped on Britain, an alert sounded in the London area early this morning.—Reuter.

ENEMY GOODS TO SOUTH AMERICA?

Britain's Warning To Suspect Ships

LONDON, June 16.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare gives notic that any vessel carrying on transhipment of enemy goods arriving at South American ports from Europe will be liable to be placed on the "ships statutory list."

The Ministry states that the significance of ships being placed on "the statutory list" is that they are suspect as far as Britain is concerned. They are refused all facilities and applications for navicert are emphatically declined. It is understood that the United States Government is largely co-operating with Britain in enforcing operation of the ships statutory lists in so far as it means denial of facilities.—Reuter.

MOVE TO END STRIKES IN U. S. SHIPYARDS

CAMDEN (New Jersey), June 16.

By a majority of 64 votes to two the union of representatives of 50,000 workers in 55 Atlantic-coast shipyards voted here to-day in favour of putting into force the proposed agreement designed to stabilise employment and avert strikes.

The proposals in the agreement were submitted to the Atlantic-coast shipyards by the Labour Division of the United States Governments Office of Production and Management on Saturday.—Reuter.

Cripps And Return To Moscow

LONDON, June 16.

Reports that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, who is now visiting England has decided to return to his post finds no confirmation in official circles in London, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. According to present arrangements Sir Stafford Cripps will return to Moscow after his talks with Mr. Anthony Eden and other members of the British Government are concluded.—Reu-

WEDGWOOD BENN FOR INDIA OFFICE?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 16.

A Canada report states that Mr. Wedgwood Benn may return to the India office.

IRON GUARD LEADERS JAILED

ROME: June 16.

Horia Sima, the Rumanian Iron Guard Leader and followers, who had fled aboard with him, have been sentenced to hard labour for life "in their absence" on charges of having instigated a revolt against Gen. Antonescu's Government last January, says a Bucharest despatch to the official Italian news agency.

Prince Chika, the former Chief of Police, was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour.

Petrovices, the former Home Minister, was also sentenced to hard labour.

Greceanu, the former Minister in Berlin and Braileanu, the former Minister for Education, were among those acquitted.

Horia Sima was Gen. Antonescu's Deputy Prime Minister and had fled when the rebellion collapsed. His whereabouts are still a mystery.—Reuter.

More Light On Tokio-East Indies Talks

BATAVIA, June 16.

In his opening speech, at the opening of the People's Council to-day the Governor-General of Dutch East Indies, Jonkheervan Starenborg Lachouwer, made an interesting reference to the talks with Japan which so far have been unsuccessful. "Our wish to further as much as possible foreign trade also extends to all foreign countries" he said. "However, it must be understood that the most elementary conception of our own interest and national duty compels us to prevent at all costs supplying the enemy through our own exports directly or indirectly with much needed raw materials."

It is reliably learned that fresh instructions from his Government have reached Mr. Yousizawa, who has been representing Japan in the negotiations. He is at present studying the instructions.

Society Wedding At Jubbulpore

A society wedding was solemnized at Jubbulpore on June 13 when Miss Laxmidevi Kale, daughter of Mr. Purshottam Balkrishna and Mrs. Ansuya Bai Kale, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker, C.P. and Berar, Legislative Assembly, was married to Mr. Vishvanath Sarvate, son of Mr. V. B. Sarvate, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur. The newly wedded couple were recipients of blessings and congratulations from Mahatma Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. C. M Trivedi, Chief Secretary to the C. P. and Berar Government and others.

108 KILLED IN CYCLONE

7,500 Houses Demolished. In Malabar

CALICUT, June 15.

The death roll in the recent cyclone and floods in the Malabar district is 108 according to official reports received till to-day. This includes 65 persons who were killed in the cyclone in Ponnani, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks.

The number of houses that collapsed throughout the district amounts to 7,500 according to official statistics collected so far.—A. P.

Congress Parties In Local Bodies To Go

A. I. C. C. ALLOWS BERAR P. C. C. TO DISSOLVE THEM: DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS TO P. C. C.s TO FOLLOW

WARDHA, June 16.

It is understood that the Secretary of the A. I. C.C. has permitted the Berar P.C.C. to dissolve the Congress parties in local bodies or municipalities if they think it necessary.

Instructions To P. C. C.s

The A.I.C.C. will be soon issuing detailed instructions to Provincial Congress Committees regarding questions like Satyagraha, local bodies, constructive work, Hindu-Muslim peace efforts and formation of Shanti Dals (peace brigades).—A. P.

DANIEL LATIFI'S SENTENCE REDUCED

Swami Sadanand Also Released On 'Amicus Curiae' Reference

LAHORE, June 16.

On an 'amicus curiae' application filed by the High Court Bar Association, Mr. Justice Bhide reduced to the term already undergone the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed against Mr. Daniel Latifi, Bar-at-Law son of Mr. A. Latifi, retired Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Mr. Latifi had been convicted on a charge of pasting an objectionable poster. He was arrested at midnight on September 3, 1940

SWAMI SADANAND RELEASED.

His Lordship also accepted another 'amicus curiae' application and acquitted Swami Sadanand, a preacher of Sargoda, who had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules for delivering an objectionable speech. The sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment passed against Sardar Labhsingh, Congress worker, for delivering an objectionable speech, was reduced to the term already undergone by Mr. Justice Bhide on a third 'amicus curiae' application.—A. P.

BIMAL PRATIVA DEVI JAILED

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Shrimati Bimal Prativa Devi, a prominent member of the Forward "Bloc", was sentenced by Mr. H. C. Gupta, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, to one year's simple imprisonment and fine Rs. 250, in default six months' further imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules, for the possession of two prejudicial leaflets recovered from her residence.—United Press.

Detained In Vellore Jail

RAJAMUNDRY, June 26.

Mr. P. Kodandaramayya, General Secretary, All-India Excluded Areas Association and Mr. C. H. Satyanarayana Achari, Editor of a Telugu journal and another were arrested yesterday and taken to the Vellore Jail where they will be kept under detention under Rule 29 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Twenty-Five Persons Convicted In Madras

MADRAS, June 16.

Twenty-five persons, including two women, were convicted to-day for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

The two women Satyagrahis were sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment each. The others were sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two months to ten weeks.—A. P.

Next Redshirts' Camp

PESHAWAR, June 15.

It is understood that on the termination of the Shah Alam Red Shirts' camp, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and party will proceed to Swabi in the Mardan District to hold the last camp of the present series.

The Swabi Camp will open on June 21 and will last for about eight days.—A. P.

Miss Kantak Offers Satyagraha Again

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 16.

Miss Prema Kantak, first Satyagrahi from Maharashtra, offered Satyagraha for the third time at Jejuri in Poona District this morning.

She was arrested at Saswad Ashram this afternoon and brought to Poona. Her trial takes place to-morrow.

Muslim Satyagrahi Arrested

WARDHA, June 16.

Mr. Abdul Bari, a Muslim Satyagrahi of Wun (Berar) has been sentenced to four months' R. I. under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Punjab List

WARDHA, June 16.

It is understood that a list of over 600 Satyagrahis from the Punjab is still with Mahatma Gandhi who is expected to give his approval after hearing Mian Iftikar-ud-Din and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.—A. P.

Satyagrahi Released

LAHORE, June 16.

The Punjab Government have ordered the release of Chaman Lal, a Satyagrahi prisoner, on account of illness.—A. P.

CAUSE OF DACCA RIOTS

Hindu Sabha And League File Statements Before Inquiry

DACCA, June 16.

The McNair Committee resumed its enquiry into the causes of the Dacca riots at the Divisional Commissioner's bungalow this morning.

At the outset Mr. S N. Banerjee filing the statement of acts on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, said that statements and speeches by Ministers and members of the Ministerial Party and the writings of the Azad Group of newspapers were the root cause of the riots.

Submitting a statement of facts on behalf of the Muslim League, Choudhury Khaliquazzaman, M.L.A. (U. P.), filed reports of speeches delivered in Dacca by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee two months before the riots, which, according to the League, were one of the main causes of the riots.

GOVT.'S STATEMENT

A discussion then followed as to what kind of statement the Government should file. The president, Mr. Justice McNair, observed that Government should state facts which contributed to the disturbances and their opinion regarding its causes and statement of facts concerning measures taken by the Government.

Mr. J. N. Mazumdar, standing counsel, pointed out the difficulties of Government in forming any opinion as different officials held different views.

Mr. Justice McNair observed that if Government wanted to suppress opinion, they could do so and if they said that they had no opinion as to the cause of the riots, they should state so.

Mr. Mazumdar said that uptil now Government had no opinion regarding the causes of the riots.

He added that it was no question of suppression of opinion.

Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee filed a statement on behalf of the B. P. C. C. while Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose informed the court that he would file a statement on behalf of the B. P. C. C. at 37, College Street (suspended B. P. C. C.)

It was settled that witnesses on behalf of the Hindu community would be examined first and then on behalf of the Muslim community and lastly on behalf of the Government.

The Hindu Mahasabha will start examining witnesses on Wednesday, when the hearing will be resumed.

The Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. N. Blandy were present in the Court.—A. P.

BANGALORE RACES

Acceptances For Wednesday's Events

BANGALORE, June 16.

The following are the acceptances for the first day of Bangalore Races to be run on Wednesday the 18th June:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. II) Dist. 6 furlongs:—Lucky Lad 9-5, Muwafak 9-4, Saif Bahadur 9-4, Taj Lebanon 8-13, Newzork 9-12, Prescot 8-7, Samlawi Mahmud 8-7, Sea King 8-2, Takreet 8-2, Kowkab Suha 8-0, Amiral 7-10, Mulzoon 7-7, Silver Jubilee 7-7, Forsaken 7-3, Salman al Zaman 7-3, Khalil 7-2, Rose Hill 7-0.

THE FARM PLATE. Dist. 6 furlongs:—Cherie 9-4, Formosa 8-12, Carlyon 8-11, Roseapple 8-8, Barballini 8-8, Reporter 8-7, Discard 8-7, Rose of Dewas 8-5, Baltoi 8-4, Golden Apple 7-11, Sazane 7-2.

MADRAS CUP. Dist. 6 furlongs:—Shermount 9-4, Rising Sun 9-0, Behendie 8-4, Emilly Salmon 8-4, Lucky Lizzie 8-3, Master McKinley 7-12, Sunny Sam 7-6, Indian Rose 7-2.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Dist. 1 mile:—Talk 9-4, Alarm 9-1, Toltec 9-0, Highlights 9-0, Remember 8-13, Tom Cobley 8-12, Petee 8-9, Tracedor 8-7, Knight Jill 8-6, Marina 8-0, Wynete 7-13, Lovely Joan 7-13, Rare Gem 7-12, Smoky Sea 7-10.

THE HURST PARK PLATE. Dist. 1 mile:—American Beauty 9-4, Footslogger 9-3, Gaul 9-2, Lahore 9-2, Congratulations 9-1, Candlestick 8-13, Fyrogene 8-13, Valentia Jinks 8-12, None So Gay 8-12, Flambeau 8-12, Lady in Red 8-10, Test Matih 8-6, Valley Moant 8-3, Hurry Across 8-0, Citron Bay 7-11, Gay Lad 7-9, Mellowpore 7-9, Convent Bella 7-4.

THE MERCHANTS PLATE. Dist. 7 furlongs:—Gazal 9-4, Astafer Aliah 8-11, Gaurishanker 8-10, Hashim 8-9, Fahad Pasha 8-8, Sheik Shallal 8-6, Adwan al Muluk 8-4, Dahman Fadil 8-4, Mustaw Naim 8-0, Red Cross 7-12, Asad 7-11, Hafiz 7-7, Zaid ul Khair 7-5.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. I). Dist. 6 furlongs:—Akhu Amin 9-4, Qaid al Furat 8-12, Ma'adin Amer 8-11, Mudrik 8-10, Salim al Iraq 8-9, Good Luck 8-8, Al Munjid 8-6, Ben Amis 8-6, Mohsin Saud 8-2, Saglawi Faleh 8-2, Zam Iraq 8-2, Black Hazard 8-0, Murtah 7-10, Happy Days 7-3.

—A. P.

Calcutta League Matches

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mahomedan Sporting 2; Bhowanipore 0.

Sporting Union 2; Dalhousie 1.

Customs 0. Police 0.

Ahmedabad Cotton Godown Gutted

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

A fire broke out to-day in the cotton godown of the Bihari Mill situated at Khokhra, a suburb of Ahmedabad. It was brought under control after two hours by the Municipal fire brigade. The extent of damage is not yet known.—A. P.

Miniature Mint Seized

Police Raid House In Lahore Suburb

LAHORE, June 16.

The local police headed by Mr Taylor, Deputy Superintendent of Police, raided a house in Mozang, a suburb of Lahore and seized a miniature mint. Besides a machine the police are also said to have recovered about two hundred counterfeit coins. Three persons have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

NAGPUR STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF TO-DAY?

NAGPUR, June 16.

It is understood that the Government will issue a 'communique' to-day in connection with the appointment of an enquiry committee to examine the demands of the textile workers.

As the Nagpur workers are satisfied with the results of negotiations, it is understood, they will resume work to-morrow morning.—United Press.

Award For Gallantry In War

SIMLA, June 16.

A Press 'Communique' states:

The following awards for gallantry to officers and other ranks of the Eighteenth K. E. VII Own Cavalry, Indian Army, are announced in respect of the action which took place at Mechili in Cyrenaica early in April.

MILITARY CROSS:—Capt. J. M. Barlow. Captain Barlow, with two troops, attacked and captured 12 enemy guns, bayonetting and killing fifty to sixty of the enemy and wounding many more.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT:—Jamadar Jage Ram.

The treacherous conduct of Italian prisoners, who had been overrun and had ostensibly surrendered, was promptly dealth with by Jamadar Jage Ram, who showed the greatest resolution in the fighting at Mechili.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to No. 7886 Sowar Jit Ram.

When ordered to attack, this young soldier charged an enemy group several yards ahead of his comrades. He was set upon and brought to the ground but, never losing courage, he struggled hard and managed to pull the bayonet off his rifle.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL—No. 4816 Sowar Abhe Ram.

With his left arm blown off, above the elbow, this youth (barely 18 years old) continued an attack on a vastly superior enemy force using a bayonet with great effect.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOTS AND SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 6.)

be tackled if we are to live as human beings. In what I have written here I have not suggested any properly thought out scheme. My desire in writing only is that the question be discussed and some way in conformity with non-violence found. What goes on now around us is utterly intolerable. It is humiliating. I have not words strong enough to describe the present degradation. Secret assasination, arson, loot, murder of children women and old men, all these are to-day periodically recurring occurences. Under these circumstances we must either find out a plan of action or else perish. And even if there is no way and we must altogether go down, we may not consent to it without putting forward the utmost wisdom and effort. It is always best to perish fighting Immortal life is not possible either for individuals or for group. The only immortality that an individual or group can aspire to is the satisfaction of having done his or its best for a good and noble cause.

(To Be Continued.)

Newsprint Control

Newspapers To Submit Return Of Their Consumption In 1940

SIMLA, June 16.

Under the Newsprint Control Order 1941, newspaper presses are required to submit to the Government by June 30, 1941 a return of their consumption of newsprint in 1940 in form III attached to the order, says a press note.

Newspapers may, at their option, send also statistics of their consumption of newsprint in 1939.

The presses that fail to furnish the information by the time prescribed may find it very difficult to obtain imports of newsprint at a later stage.—A. P.

Norwegian Prime Minister's Confidence

(Continued from page 6)

navy with a larger number of ocean-going vessels than at any time before.

To-day, 12 months after our tiny air force was smashed to bits in the fight in Norway, we have built up a modern Norwegian air force with sea planes, fighters and bombers whose pilots are ready to meet the enemy wherever it may be necessary.

Our forces have already been in action. They took part in the famous Lofoten raid, as a result of which no fewer than 300 young Norwegian volunteers were brought over to join the Free Norwegian forces. Recently the Royal Norwegian Navy planned and carried out a raid of its own on German-occupied Norway; and, day by day, Norwegian warships patrol, sweep mines and serve on convoy duty in the North Sea and the Atlantic. First units of our air force, too, are already at their action station.

But it is in the midst of the Battle of the Atlantic that the Free Norwegians are playing their greatest part.

These 25,000 sailors are daily doing what they consider their duty, regardless of the risks. In spite of mines, torpedoes and bombs, they are carrying the tricolour Norwegian ensign from port to port in a ceaseless effort to supply Great Britain and other Allied theatres of war with indispensable means of existence and continued struggle. Our 4,000,000-ton fleet carries food, oil, aeroplanes, weapons and ammunition wherever they are needed.

Our tanker fleet alone—the fastest and most modern in the world—is daily bringing nearly half of Great Britain's total supplies of oil and petroleum safely to the harbours of this country. The well-known British periodical 'Motorship' recently stated that at the present time this tanker fleet was worth more to democracy than an army of a million men.

We brought our gold with us from Norway, and our national bank is working together with us in London. All our expenses for military, social and administrative purposes are covered by the income of our merchant fleet.

Punjab Business

Community Wants National Government

LAHORE, June 16.

"We subscribe fully to the demand which has now been made by almost all Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and by the non-party leaders conference at Bombay for the complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council", said Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya addressing the annual general meeting of the Punjab Merchants' Chamber this afternoon.

"We subscribe to the demand for a National Government", he added, "because we are convinced that the fullest use of the vast resources of this country can only be made if the direction of the war effort is in the Indian hands."—United Press.

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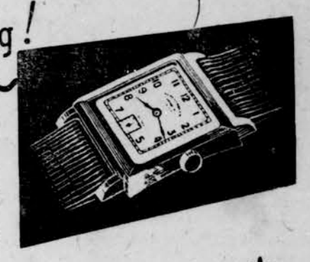

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MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Is Also Playing the Noah's Ark Market Short This Season — By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S THIS? A STRANGE MAN'S HAT AND UMBRELLA IN MY GIRL'S HOUSE!
SMACK!
KISSING THE GIRL I'M GONNA MARRY! YOU WON'T GET AWAY WITH THAT!
WHAT'RE YOU GONNA DO ABOUT IT?
I'LL SHOW YOU!
THERE! NOW I HOPE IT RAINS!

Our Readers' Views

Slogans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—'Do not be led away by slogans and high-sounding words of leaders", thus Mr. M. A. Jinnah the President of the All-India Muslim League, advised the members of the Mysore University Union. A very sound advice indeed; but unfortunately for this country all its activities at the present moment are confined to 'slogans' only. From amongst the rest I shall take up the three well-known slogans as illustrations, and shall try to describe their baneful influence over the body politic of India to-day.

I shall begin with "Pakistan", which, to all intent and purposes, has remained only a 'slogan' since no detailed scheme about it has been published and, perhaps, been framed as yet. This benighted word was first uttered by the late Dr. Sir Mohamed Iqbal on a certain occasion perhaps in Lucknow. It was more or less a poetic flight and even if it be granted for the sake of argument that it was a sincere declaration by an astute politician, it cannot be asserted that Dr. Iqbal in his dream of dreams, being what he was, ever thought of dividing India into two water-tight compartments. If he advocated "Pakistan" for India, he visualised India to be a land "Pak" i.e. free from everything degrading or low, like dependence, poverty, feuds etc., and surely not a land where Muslims and Hindus, the children of the soil, were to be put into two water-tight compartments, each persuing its own culture having nothing in common with one another—practically strangers in their own home. It would be sheer blasphemy to assume that Dr. Iqbal advocated such a future for India. But by the present advocates of the scheme we are told that the only panacea for the ills of India lies in its division into two parts, i.e., the Hindu and the Muslim India, because under it, it is said the Hindus and the Muslims will be able to live happily ever and will be free to develop their particular culture without being at loggerheads with one another. Whether the Hindus and the Muslims have been able or not to develop a unique combined 'culture-de-India' since they came in contact with one another 10 centuries ago, is not the point on which I would like to dilate at present. Suffice to say that this unique cultural co-ordination does exist to-day and will go on existing so long as Urdu is spoken and understood in this land and so long as the Taj, the Jam-e-Musjid and the other monuments of the combined Hindu and Muslim arts exist. But I am digressing, what I wanted to say is, that better bring out a workable scheme and put it before the public and allow it to be digested, criticised and understood. I am sure that if the scheme is found feasible, and workable, every sensible person will acclaim it with delight, since everybody is tired of the confusion which is prevailing in this country to-day. But why allow the confusion to become worse confounded by mere 'slogans' which nobody understands and nobody cares to enlighten the people about? Need I say that this 'slogan' has done a great deal of harm to the very people for whose ills it is considered to be a panacea.

2nd Slogan:—"Complete Independence.': Now will anybody explain in this age of "No Independence for weak", as to what is meant by 'Complete Independence' for a country without a super-strong army, navy and airforce ready to fight successfully against any combination of European and Asiatic Powers. A country possessing seven thousand miles of land and sea frontiers unguarded. Now isn't it a childish 'slogan'? Then why delude the people and harm them by such deceptions and make them victims of such catch-words?

3rd 'Slogan':—India for Hindus only: Is it possible? Is it attainable? The answer would be an emphatic No. Then why shout it from the house-tops and create ill-feelings and animosities. Is it good for the country which you profess to love? No.

Now the pertinent question arises as to how to get out of this rut and tangle in which Indian political life is fallen? Congress approach, Muslim League's terms, and lastly, the Bombay Conference, have left the British Government cold. They insist on their offer of the August last and do not desire to concede anything beyond that. Should we then sit with our hands folded? No. We must do something. There is a gleam of light in the attempt recently made by the Hon. Mr. A K. Fazlul Haque, in his mission to the Viceroy. But why ask the Viceroy to convene a 'Round-table Conference'? Why not get together and thrash out a scheme yourself. Make a week of it or even a month of it. Refuse to leave your seats unless a cogent scheme has been thrashed out and then present it to the British Government. This is the only way to convince the British Government of our solidarity, wherein the political future of this country is concerned.

And if there is any sincerity in the declaration made by the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, while speaking at Leeds on the 29th May 1941 "with the full authority of Government", that it was intended that the Government of India should be carried on "by India, for India, in India" and not from Whitehall, then we must challenge it by presenting a Joint Indian demand to the British Government, without delay. Sooner the better.

Remember the war is knocking at your door, and India has got to strain every nerve to prepare herself against the approaching enemy.—Yours, etc.,

MURTAZA ALI KHAN.

Greater Bombay Scheme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The announcement made sometime ago that the "Greater Bombay Scheme" would be put into force as from 1st of October next, was, indeed, a welcome news to the suburbs. The announcement, however, was not clear about the scope of the scheme. It was not clear whether the scheme was confined to police administration only or was wide enough to include judicial revenue and municipal administrations. It appeared that some Presidency Magistrates would be appointed for the suburban area to be included in Greater Bombay, but it was difficult to infer whether the whole judicial administration of such area would fall within the original jurisdiction of the High Court, and more difficult to infer that revenue and municipal administrations would be included in the scheme. It is desirable that the scope of the scheme should be clarified to the public before it is too late for them to offer well-informed constructive and effective criticism. Still some observations indicating the popular suburban view may be interesting.

Salsette is famous for salubrious climate. Being within easy reach of Bombay it soon became a place of retreat when Bombay was infested with epidemics. Gradually houses and bungalows sprang up to provide for change of climate. During the last two decades suburbs have come into existence with modern schools, hospitals, and health resorts. Local municipalities have also come into being, but they with their slender resources have singularly failed to supply adequate needs of modern suburbs. Under administration of a powerful and financially strong municipality, Juhu would become a remarkable health resort far superior to Brighton.

If municipalities in the suburban area did not come upto expectations, other matters of local administration were and still continue to be hopeless. Populated by enterprising and intelligent middle class, the suburban district was surprisingly found to be the most criminal district in the Bombay Presidency. This attracted the attention of the Provincial Government some years ago. The Government found that doubtful characters and offenders found the suburban area to be an ideal place for concealing their nefarious activities for eluding the special attention of the Bombay Police and for easily getting beyond the reach of the arm of law. It struck the Government that unitary police control of Bombay and certain suburban area was necessary for efficient criminal administration. Thus was mooted the idea of the Greater Bombay Scheme. If the scheme is to be of real and lasting benefit to all concerned it should be founded on the comprehensive view of the condition in the suburbs considered in its manifold aspects.

The population of the suburbs is really a part and parcel of the population of Bombay. A suburban inhabitant earns his bread or makes his pile of money in Bombay. His dealings are in Bombay. He stays during greater part of the day in Bombay. His contact with Bombay is so closely intimate that he would not live for a single day in the suburban area if Bombay did not afford him means of livelihood. Yet he is subject to the jurisdiction of district authorities in police, revenue, judicial and municipal matters with all attending harassment. As a landlord he may have to pay a slightly less municipal tax, all the same he is liable to pay non-agricultural tax. Still some of the essential amenities afforded by the Bombay Municipality are denied to him. A suburban landlord can neither speedily recover rent nor eject a professional non-paying tenant. There is no speedy remedy of distress warrant available to him for prompt recovery of arrears of rent. He must file a regular suit at Andheri or Thana, and he may obtain a decree against his tenant after an year or two by which time it would be difficult, if not impossible, for him to recover anything from such a tenant who is usually a man of straw. Sometimes a tenant would neither pay rent nor vacate to the great consternation of a landlord who has no prospect of either payment of rent or recovery of possession for more than a year from a slow moving process of a Court in the District. An honest tenant spending his day in Bombay to earn his livelihood may be unnecessarily harassed by an unscrupulous landlord who would take ignominious delight in filing a suit or criminal case in a Court in the district.

A property in the suburban area does not fetch a fair price. A money-lender is unwilling to advance a fair sum of loan on the security of such property, as he does not like to be driven to Court, to recover his loan where the relief is dilatory. A landlord has at present to approach so many authorities to get building-plans passed. Roads are in constant need of repairs and are hardly maintained with a view to meet the needs of poor pedestrians. Remarkable progress in education has been made by private enterprise during the last decade, still much remains to be done. If greater impetus is to be given to education, if difficulties and inconveniences of people of the suburban area are to be removed, if narrower repairs-requiring roads are to be replaced by broader and well maintained roads, if beautiful recreation grounds, public gardens are to be brought into being and properly maintained, if health resorts like Juhu are to be developed, if efficient drainage and health departments are to function, in short, if the suburban area is to be developed as to be a fit place for model modern suburban towns, the desideratum is to put the area under one financially strong unitary control.

It is no good tinkering with the problem. Piece-meal reforms cannot by their nature bring about a well-balanced development. Public interests demand that the suburban area should at a very early date form an integral and indivisible part of Greater Bombay under a scheme wide enough to include police, revenue, judicial and municipal administration under one strong unitary control. May we hope that the Government's proposed Greater Bombay Scheme will be even wider than the one indicated above,—Yours, etc.,

"SUBURBANITE."

Andheri, June, 14.

Sir Homi Mehta's Letter

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Homi is a very great man and his opinions on the wobblings of Mr. Gandhi surely should be given great weight and treated with respect specially in these critical times.

Sir Homi deplores that Lord Lothian should have expanded the 'votage' (Franchise) to a degree to which he did with the result that Mr. Gandhi was brought to power—probably he means the Congressmen who took office. According to him if the franchise were to be limited to those who could read and write even to-day the power would lapse from Gandhi's hands. This is real political wisdom and were it not for Lord Lothian's lack of political insight in the matter of franchise, Sir Homi and other men of his right way of thinking would have been at the helm of affairs always and the country would have enjoyed extreme peace and prosperity and there would have been no suspension of the constitution in the seven provinces.

Sir Homi was, therefore, justified in making the very learned observations in his letters.

It is a great pity and it is our country's great misfortune that importance should be attached to what Gandhi says in preference to the views of men like Sir Homi and of his way of thinking for, after all, what has Gandhi done [illegible] and [illegible] of his way of [illegible] in any and every shape for their country.

I was surely wrong on the part of 'Dim' to comment on the way 'Sir' Homi signed his letter to the "Times of India" and to suggest that Knights did not know how to sign their letters; for if the Knights do not know who should know. One should always bow to the better judgment of the Knight in question.—Yours, etc.,

'POLITICAL BANKRUPT.'

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Coming as it does from a man in the rank of a knight, the statement of Sir Homi Mehta, published recently in the columns of "The Times of India," the best medium of ventilating reactionary and anti-national theories, hurling aspersions against the Congress in general and Gandhiji in particular, need take none by surprise. It pains one to see that the article purposes nothing but giving vent to a feeling of utter vindictiveness.

Sir Homi has been labouring under a heavy handicap of lack of imagination. He has labelled the Congress a Hindu organisation. To dub a popular representative body which is "enjoying the confidence of vast masses of India" not excluding men more prominent and far greater than Sir Homi and including all shades of opinion without any distinction of caste, creed or religion, is only to receive oneself and Sir Homi, perhaps, prefers to be deceived into the wrong rather than get convinced of the right. These remarks carry no weight as they are stock-in-trade of men of his type. The very fact that Gandhiji refused to meet Mr. Jinnah as a Hindu leader should have been enough to convince Sir Homi that Congress could never commit itself to the suicidal policy of sailing under any communal banner.

Caught in a frenzy of commotion, Sir Homi has allowed passion to get the better of him and has indulged—perhaps unwittingly—in wild accusation, throwing the blame on the Congress of widening the rift between the two major communities—Hindus and Muslims. To carry conviction to him as to who is rendering difficult the problem of having the gulf between the two communities bridged even after the release recently by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru of his correspondence with Gandhiji on the one hand and Mr. Jinnah on the other, is as difficult as to awaken a man who is pretending to be asleep.—Yours, etc.,

G. THAMAIAH.

Electoral Rolls Of Bombay Legislative Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As you are aware, the Collector of Bombay is preparing the electoral rolls for the Bombay Legislative Assembly as well as the Central Legislative Assembly. There appears to be an unaccountable indifference on the part both of men and women to get themselves enrolled as electors.

As a concession to women, every illiterate woman above the age of 21 has been given the right to enrol herself as a voter for the Bombay Legislative Assembly. What she has to do is merely to obtain the form, fill in the particulars of her name and address and mention what particular qualification she has, sign the form and have it certified by a gazetted officer, a J.P., a Principal or Headmaster or Headmistress of a school or other educational institution recognised by the Government or by an Honorary Magistrate. The application should then be presented at the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Town Hall before the 15th of June.

This practically means universal suffrage to women, particularly women belonging to the European and the Parsi communities. Even among the Hindu, Mohammedan and other communities there must be a large number of women above the age of 21 who would otherwise not have a vote in their own right but who could exercise this privilege merely by taking the trouble of filling in the form and getting themselves registered.

Would it be asking you too much to make an appeal in your paper through a strong editorial which would bring this fact before the eyes not only of the women but of the men also. The women's vote would very often bring the man to the Legislative Assembly and he can no longer neglect her. Your paper has a very wide circulation and an editorial on this subject would surely have the desired effect.—Yours, etc.,

VOTER.

Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days back it was notified in the papers that from the next year the Matric Examination will be held in March, every year. It is usual every year for all the schools to reopen in the second week of June after the May vacation, and taking into consideration all other holidays and short vacations during the year, students studying for Matric would have at their disposal hardly eight months to finish the course. Naturally, haste will be the order of the day in all schools and this will ultimately result in a great deal of suffering for the students.

It is, therefore, upto with the schools authorities that the matter should be taken up with the University, compelling the latter to revert to the old arrangement, and thus save precious three weeks for the students preparing for the examination.

Also the schools authorities should avoid holidays as far as possible for the Matric students.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BUGWADIA.

Parle-Andheri Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Parle-Andheri Municipality is a district municipality, having an annual income of about Rs. 2,00,000 and a staff of about 250 employees.

The Municipal administration extends over the area of Vile Parle, Andheri and Jogeshvary, three important stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line. The total population of these three suburbs, according to the last census, stands over 45,000.

There are 200 menial employees in the services of the 'Municipality, namely motor drivers, mechanics, mukadams, peons, and bhangis, who perform the most important services towards the upkeep of the health and sanitation of the towns. These employees have formed a Union of their own and have been carrying on their activities for about five years past.

These employees have long been suffering on account of inadequate standards of salary and wages, absence of regular grades and promotions and on account of apathy of the administration towards the needs of the employees.

The working hours of the majority of the workers are pretty long. The work exacted from them is very strenuous and telling upon their health.

The employees have not been provided with quarters, with the consequence that these low-paid workers have to pay high rents, as the Municipality expects them to reside within the municipal limits. The Bhangis who have been provided with tiny huts of corrugated sheets are unhappy on account of the indequate arrangements regarding water, light, latrines and bathrooms.

The present Board, consisting of Congress and independent groups, have hopelessly failed in bringing about any effective improvement in the administration of the municipality.—Yours, etc.,

HARENDRA DESAI.
(Gen. Secy. P. A. M. E. UNION.)

Bombay University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Proposals of a far-reaching character for the expansion of the Bombay University have been made by a committee appointed by the Senate. It is learnt that there is a large surplus in the University budget. May I make bold to suggest, through the columns of your paper, the opening of a Department of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, with a view to encourage research in these ancient sciences of healing. This will enhance the national character of the University.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Typhoid Cases

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I can say from personal experience that even after reporting Typhoid cases, the Health Office Staff simply go to the patients' place and make inquiries about the milk supply and foodstuff. Nothing else is being done. The clothes are washed near the common tap; the excreta disposed of in the common latrines and these are never properly cleaned.

How can the spread of the disease ever be checked unless the public are properly instructed and contacts for neighbourers protected?—Yours, etc.,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

Enteric Fever In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are any number of enteric fever cases in Bombay also. It's just possible many medical-practitioners do not report such cases.

I should like to know what steps the Municipal Health authorities take even in Bombay to prevent the spread of the disease. I am afraid nothing particularly useful is being done here also.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. MANDLIK,
Medical Practitioner.

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1941

RELIEF FROM
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TILL OUR GOAL IS REACHED

Satyagraha Will Continue

Struggle Will Become Progressively Fiercer, Says Gandhiji

MAINTAIN FINE MORALE LIKE BRITISH AMIDST HEAVY ODDS

POONA, June 16.

The following is the substance of the talk between Gandhiji and Mr. D. K. Gosavi, President of the M. P. C. C., who along with Dr. Lagu of Poona, saw Gandhiji on the May 15. It is revised and corrected by Gandhiji and with his previous permission it is now released to the press.

Q. Very few names from the third list of Satyagrahis from Maharashtra (193 out of 1,072) are approved and permitted to offer Satyagraha This permission business seems to be unduly delayed, and the Satyagrahis are thus put to much inconvenience.

Ans. I propose to introduce a change in the technique about the passing of these lists of Satyagrahis. From the date on which the name of a prospective Satyagrahi is forwarded to me for sanction by a P.C.C. the Satyagrahi concerned has to stop his private activities and has to devote himself wholly to the working out of one or more of the items of the 13-fold constructive programme, which experience is to be understood in the widest sense as explained in my article headed "Implications of Constructive Programme" in the "Harijan".

Every prospective Satyagrahi is expected to keep a log-book (or diary) in which he will daily enter the work done during the course of the day and the log-book shall be submitted to me through the P.C.C. concerned at stated intervals, say fortnightly or monthly. After going through the diaries I shall grant permission for Satyagraha to deserving persons. Others will have to follow the said ccurse till they get permission

No Financial Help

The Satyagrahi may not expect any financial help from the Congress.

I know that on this very strict basis the number of Satyagrahis will be reduced to a very large extent but what I am keen on is quality and not quantity. I shall not feel sorry if the number is reduced to any extent moreover whilst so many Satyagrahis are wandering about. I am anxious not to add to the list of wanderers.

Q. How long will this process go on?

Till Our Goal Is Reached

Ans. Indefinitely. that is to say till we achieve our goal.

Deep down in me there is a feeling that the struggle will become progressively fiercer, and we must pass through all such trials.

In this respect we must take lesson from the British who, inspite of all the severe losses and heavy odds against them have maintained fine morale and are determined to carry on. We may not do less

Q. Can we start and develop a volunteer organisation?

Ans. By all means; the only condition is that it shall be organised only on the basis of non-violence—unadultrated non-violence.

One more point. The said organisation should be pro-Congress and yet independent of the Congress. It can be an allied institution like A. I. S. A. etc.

Q. Can decent violence in self defence under emergencies by any member of such volunteer organisation be tolerated as an exception.

Ans. No, it can not be. No such exception can be contemplated or provided against in advance, in an organisation which is stated specifically on the sole basis of non-violence. Such a person will have to leave the organisation.

Q. "Non-violent resistance is the best method; failing that even violent decent resistance is tolerable but cowardice is unthinkable and condemnable" that is what you have been preaching in this respect. But what you now say does not square with your above dictum.

Ans. That dictum is meant for those millions that have not yet accepted the creed of the Congress. It cannot apply to those organisation that are founded on the basic creed of non-violence. Those who desire to effect a change in the basic creed of non-violence must either change their general or go out of the organisation.

Attitude Towards Elections

Q. What should be our attitude towards elections to local bodies?

Ans. As a rule elections to such bodies should not be run in the name of the Congress. There may be no objection to Congressmen fighting the same on their individual responsibility. But this is a question which can be authoritatively decided only by Sajendra Babu and Acharya Kripalani.

Q. Can enrolled Satyagrahis fight such elections individually?

Ans No. I am quite clear on this point.

Q. What should be done in the case of those Satyagrahis who have already put in their candidature for such elections?

Ans. They have either to withdraw from the election or from the Satyagraha pledge; they cannot retain both.

Q. What should be the Congress attitude towards the registration of voters to the Legislatures—both central and provincial?

Ans. The Congress must pay full attention to this work. Congress may not ignore it.—A. P.

78 AXIS PLANES DESTROYED LAST WEEK

LONDON, June 16.

At least 78 Axis aircraft were destroyed by the R.A.F. and navy in Europe and the Middle East during the week ended at dusk on June 14.

The R.A.F. losses amounted to 46 in all theatres of war.—Reuter.

RELEASED CONGRESS M.L.A. RE-ELECTED

COIMBATORE, June 14

Mr. V. K. Palaniswami Gownder, M.L.A., who was recently released from jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment, was unanimously re-elected President of the Coimbatore District Board at a meeting of the Board held this afternoon.—A.P.

D. L. B. Member Convicted

CUDDALORE, June 14

Mr. Nallathambi Udayar, a member of the South Arcot District Board, was sentenced to-day to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further six months' R. I. for having offered Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.—A.P.

Congressman Acquitted On Appeal

LAHORE, June 14

Sardar Sajjansingh Margindhpuri, a member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee who had been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 was acquitted to-day on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Lahore.

Seven Politicals Released

BENARES, June 15

Seven political prisoners were released from the Benares Central Jail to-day before the expiry of their terms.—A.P.

Four Youngmen Arrested

CALCUTTA, June 15

Four young men were arrested to-day by the special branch of the Calcutta police following searches of their places in south Calcutta.

A number of anti-war leaflets and prejudicial literature are alleged to have been seized.—A. P.

Danish Ships Placed In Active Service With U. S. Merchant Fleet

WASHINGTON, June 16

The United States Maritime Commission has announced that six Danish ships will be placed in active service with the United States merchant fleet on Monday.

The ships are among the 84 foreign vessels tied up in American waters, which have been taken into protective custody.

The Commission adds that the remainder of the ships will be taken over soon. Danish vessels are chosen first because they are in condition and "we had to start somewhere". The officials were non-committal with regard to release to Britain of any additional ships as a result of the return of the foreign vessels to active service.—Reuter.

BR. LABOUR STATISTICS New Low Record Of Working Hours Lost

LONDON, June 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" reports:

The Ministry of Labour figures issued yesterday showed that a million workers have received wage increases this year and the number of working hours lost through strikes reached a new low record.

In the first four months of this year there has been a net increase of about £940,000 per week in the full-time wages of 6,300,000 workers. During April increases totalled £161,000 per week, affecting about 1,250,000 workers.

The Ministry of Labour "Gazette" states that the aggregate time lost in 922 disputes which involved stoppage of work was 940,000 working days compared with 1,356,000 working days in 1939.

There was no major dispute during the year and only two which involved more than 5,000 people.

In three-fifths of the disputes settlement was reached by direct negotiations.

Rallying Anti-Nazi Forces All Over World

"Conference For Democratic Victory" Appoints Committee

WASHINGTON, June 16

A movement to co-ordinate the work of various private groups throughout the world and rally the democratic spirit for the fight against Hitlerism and Nazi propoganda has been launched at a meeting here of "the Conference for Democratic Victory".

The meeting was sponsored by the Committee to defend America by aiding the democracies and was attended by the representatives of 15 foreign countries including "Del Vayo", the former Spanish Republican Foreign Minister, C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting, Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, and Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian anti-Fascist leader and former Foreign Minister.

The conference has appointed an organisation committee of 15, including British, Canadian, American, French, Chinese, Italian, Polish, Czechoslovak and Norwegian members to co-ordinate their efforts with world-wide counter propaganda against Nazism.—Reuter.

Survivors Of "Zamzam"

LISBON, June 16.

Among the 221 passengers who left Lisbon for the United States to-day were 89 Americans from the occupied areas in Europe and 44 survivors of the Egyptian steamer, "Zamzam," which was sunk by a German raider.—Reuter.

Organise For Self-Defence Against Lawlessnss

Why Discussion At Point Of Knife? Asks Munshi

Mr. K. M. Munshi has issued the following statement:

For the moment the question of the riots is occupying my mind. Indian frontiers—Suez and Singapore, for instance—may be threatened any day.

Greater the external danger, greater will be the temptation to the turbulent to disturb the internal peace of the country. Its internal security cannot. therefore, be left only to the British police, which in recent disturbances, has been found to be inadequate.

For instance, the recent disturbances in Bombay were not riots; they looked very much like a criminal conspiracy to murder law-abiding citizens.

No police force, even if willing, will be able to protect a city of 14 lakhs of persons, unless the people themselves, awakened to the danger, organise themselves for self-defence to supplement the activities of the police authorities.

At a time when internal peace is most essential, the poison of dividing India is going deeper into the social system. In one extreme case, the students of one community declined to study under a teacher belonging to the other community. In another, some boys at a school gathering shouted Bande Matram, whereupon boys of the other community belaboured them.

Intolerance is waxing fast. It is difficult to say with what results.

With every fortnight bringing its tale of sorrow to one country or the other. The question of freedom of subject nations has for the moment become academic. No one can tear India into pieces, unless the British arms do not succeed in holding our frontiers.

The supreme question for us—a question of life and death—is maintain the security of lives and homes and shrines till peace brings a more settled existence.

In this task Indians of all religions and political colour must join hands.

Even the most ardent communalist must realise the dangers of inspiring, approving or even condoning the unlawful outbursts in the cause of his pet theory.

If the riots are attempts to carry out political discussion at the point of the knife, it equally becomes the duty of the law-abiding of all communities to take steps to put an end to the discussions of this sort.

PEOPLE MUST ORGANISE THEMSELVES.

They must organise themselves with courage, not like cowards. It is the cowardice of the law-abiding which encourages the violence of the lawless.

I am glad that leading citizens of Bombay as members of the Mayor's Peace Committee are helping to restore confidence in the city. But this temporary co-operation between the members of different communities on the committee will be only ornamental if the mmbers od not realise what harm is inflicted on all communities by attempts to solve domestic problems by force.

They would have failed in their duty if they did not organise the law-abiding for self-defence against lawlessness and give them the courage to help order.

If anybody ran amok with a knife in London or New York, law-abiding citizens will not scamper away to their holes leaving the wrong-doer to disappear. That is only done in the lands of cowards and of mice.

There is public feeling against the conduct of the police; even some newspapers featured it. I know, as well as anyone, that zealous police officers, in times of stress, overstep the limits of restraint. But it would be ever so much better if those possessing the evidence of police misconduct placed it at the disposal of responsible men, who after due enquiry would take the matter with the authorities. I would do it myself if I had such evidence.

The appointment of a committee to enquiry into the riots in Bombay would be unfortunate. A committee to enquire into conduct of the police becomes necessary if a 'prima facie' case is made out against it. Otherwise a riot enquiry committee is worse than the riots themselves.

Roosevelt Deplores Discrimination Against Negroes.

Calls Upon Production Management To Take Steps To Meet "Grave" Situation

WASHINGTON, June 15

Declaring that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against the Negroes, President Roosevelt to-day called on the office of the Production Management to deal effectively with the situation of "gave national importfinance."

In a memorandum addressed to the co-Directors of the office, Mr. William Knudsen and Mr. Hillman, the President says that no nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of the population from the defence industries.

Industry, he declares, must open the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or colour.

"I shall expect the office of the Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate full utilisation of our productive manpower," he adds.—Reuter.

Duff-Cooper Warns Britain

BEWARE OF GREATER BLITZ-KRIEG THIS SUMMER

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, speaking at Guildford in Surrey, warned the nation to expect a big German effort this summer.

He referred to Greece and Crete as "gloomy setbacks", but added that the Germans too had had disappointments and disasters.

He continued, "Long may be the distance, when we shall refuse to give battle unless we are confident of victory. The Germans know that they cannot afford a long war, and they will make a far greater effort this summer".

Bread Riots In Syria

78 People Killed & Hundreds Injured

DENVER (Colorado), June 16.

Bread riots in Syria, in which 78 people were killed and hundreds injured, were precipitated by profiteering by French officials before the British entry, stated Mr. Francis Kettaneh, Rotary International delegate from Beirut, in an interview.

He said that French officials, expecting Germany soon to take over, decided to declare an artificial shortage of wheat in order to corner the market, although there was actually an excess of 260 thousand tons.

The French officials proceeded to sell wheat "underhandiy at fancy prices". Rioting broke out.

Mr. Kettaneh said, "The Vichy French in Lebanon believe that if the Germans win they can keep their fat jobs, while if Britain is victorious they will be ousted".

Mr. Kettaneh stated that he was playing bridge with Iraq's Ministers of War and Finance in Baghdad when the Premier telephoned that the Iraq army was out of control. Mr. Kettaneh declared that the entire trouble was inspired by the Germans who sent the rebels 100 aircraft via Syria.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE YELLOW BEETLE

PRINCESS REKCEB WELCOMES YOU...
YOU'RE A COOL CUSTOMER!
THOSE WHO WISH THEIR FORTUNES TOLD DO NOT NEED GUNS FOR THEIR REQUEST/
WATCH THE LITTLE GUY, DON/
TWO MEN HAVE BEEN MURDERED, ONE BY A YELLOW BEETLE/ WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT?
MURDER? I AM A FORTUNE-TELLER, DO YOU WISH A FORTUNE TOLD IN THE CRYSTAL?
YOUR FORTUNE/ AND I THINK IT WILL INCLUDE IRON BARS/
1-31
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